

THE ARCHITECT & BUILDING NEWS

In this issue

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LAW COURTS AT GOTHENBURG

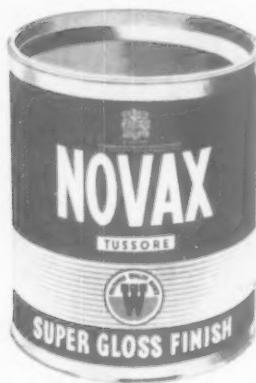
CURRENT MARKET PRICES

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ONE SHILLING WEEKLY

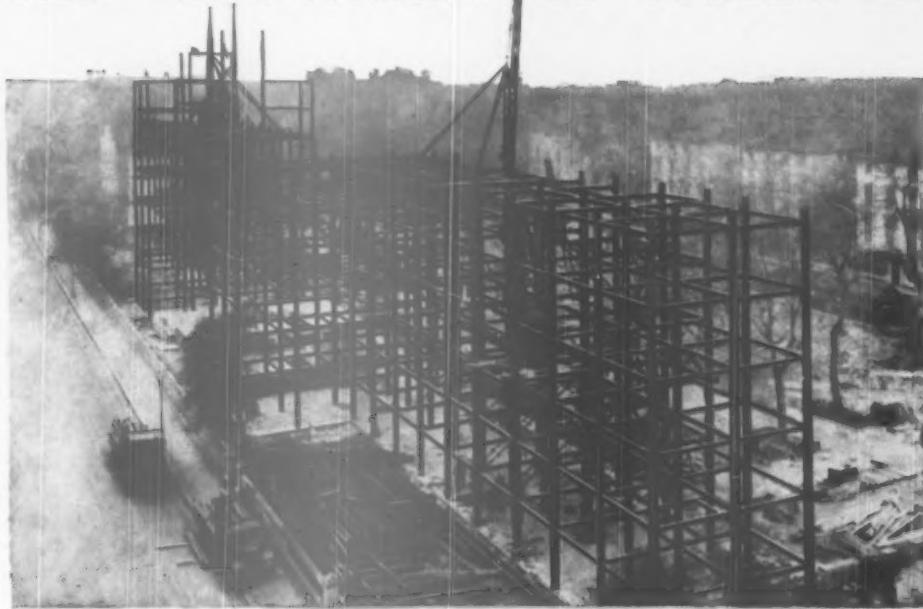


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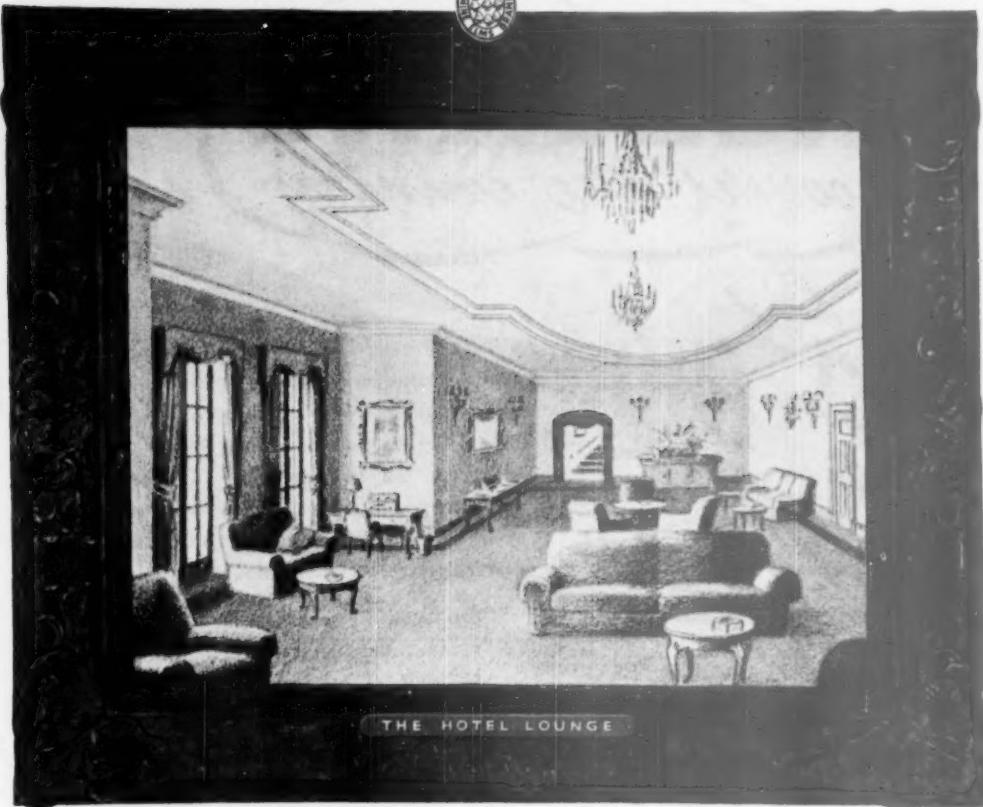
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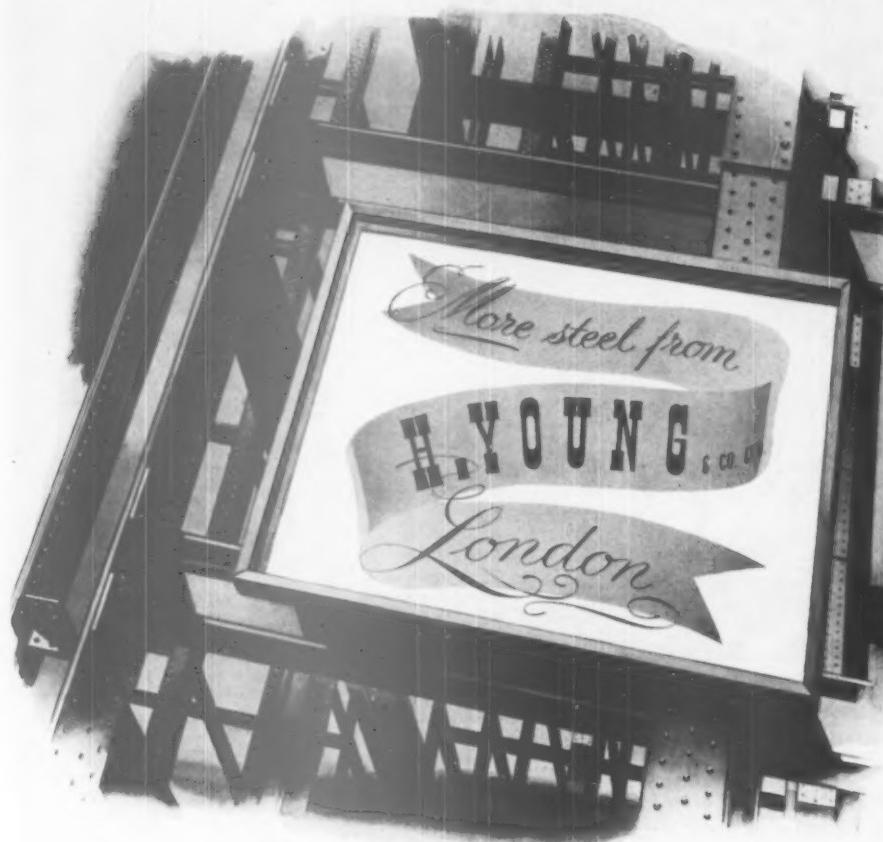
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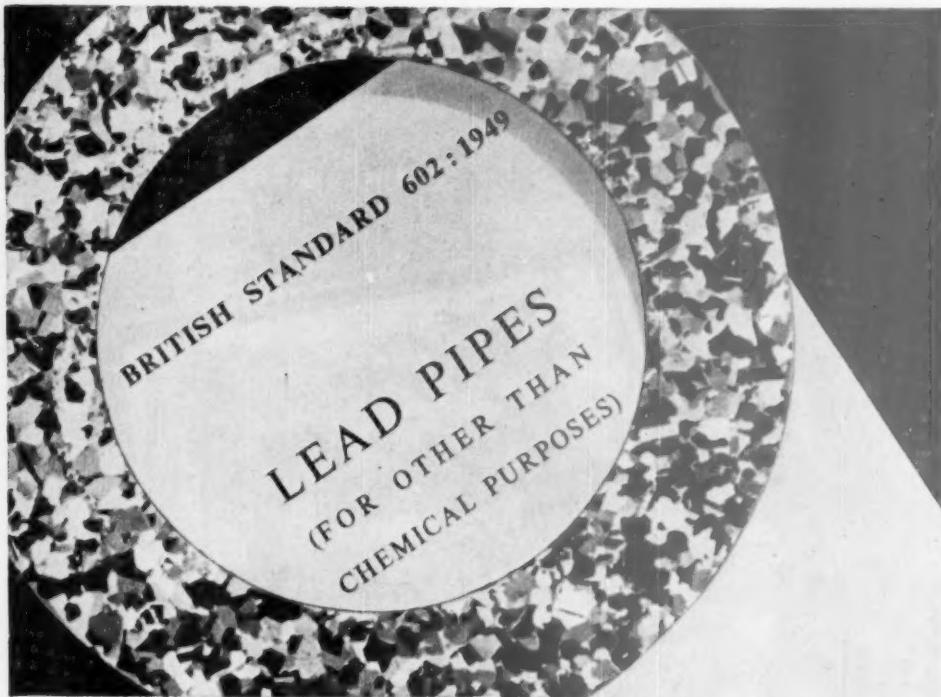


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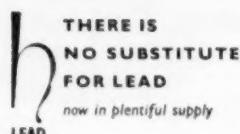
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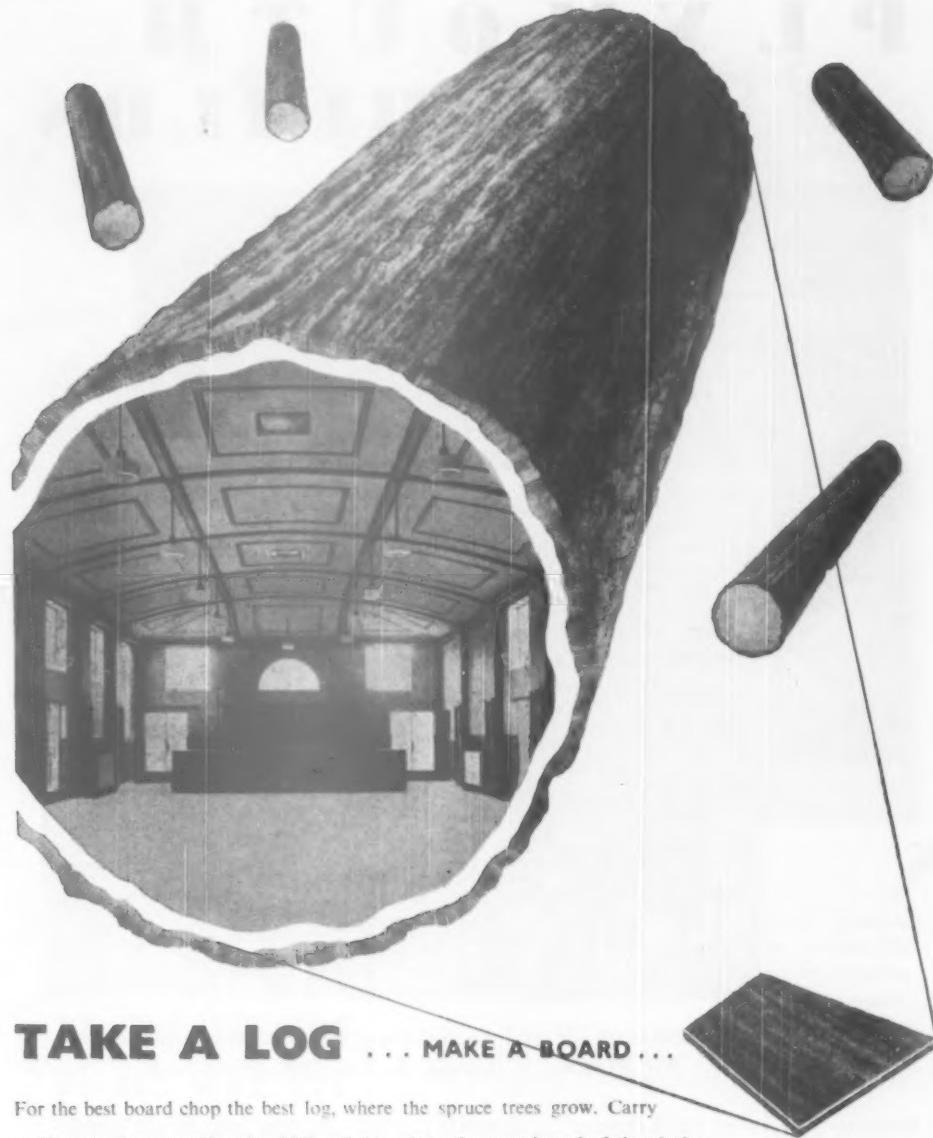
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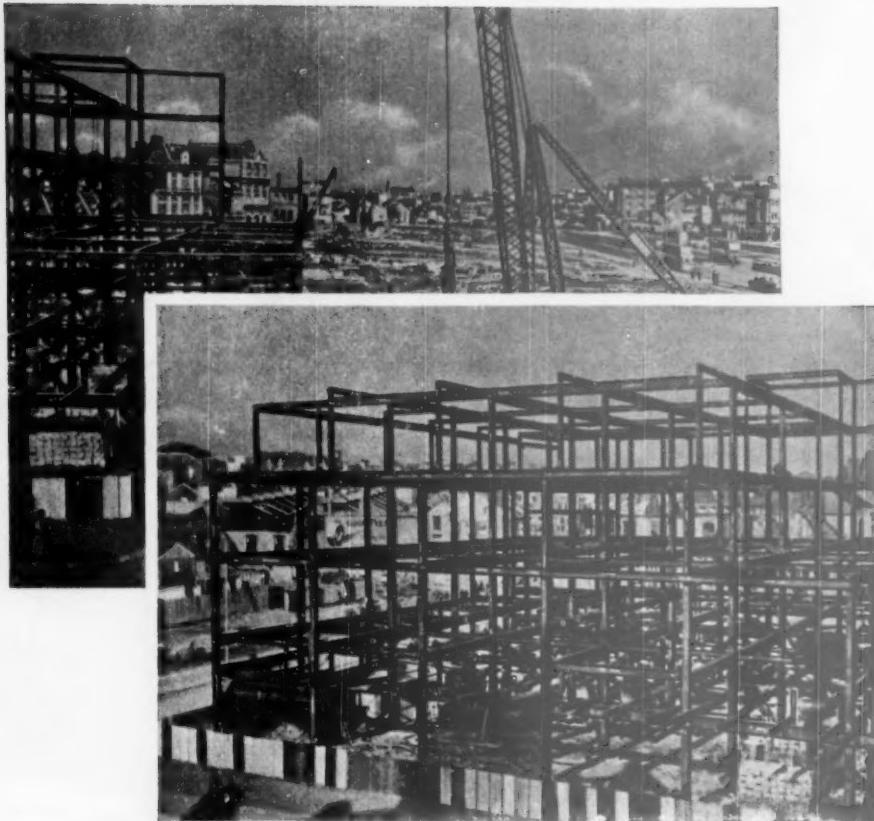
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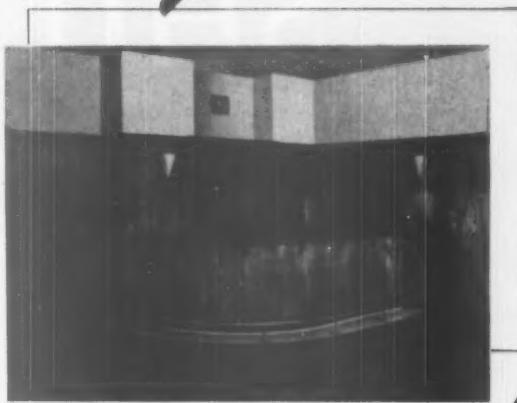
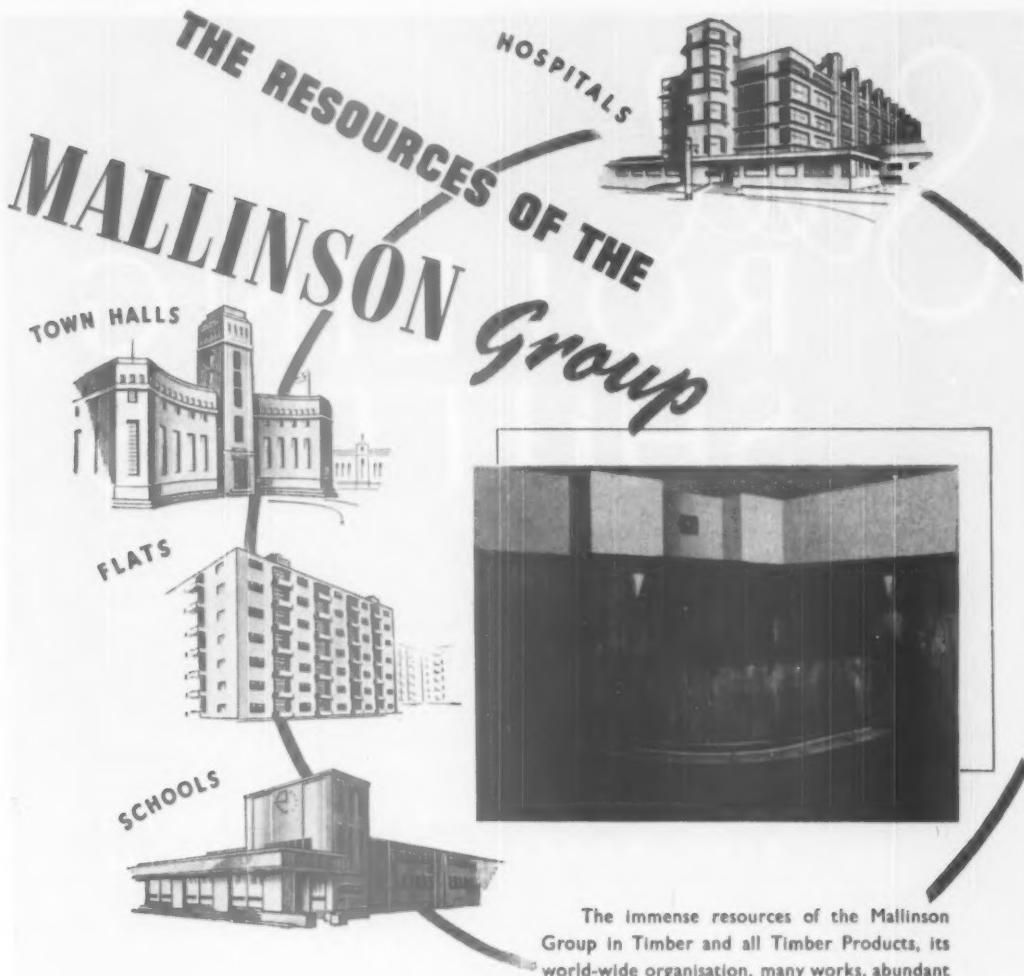
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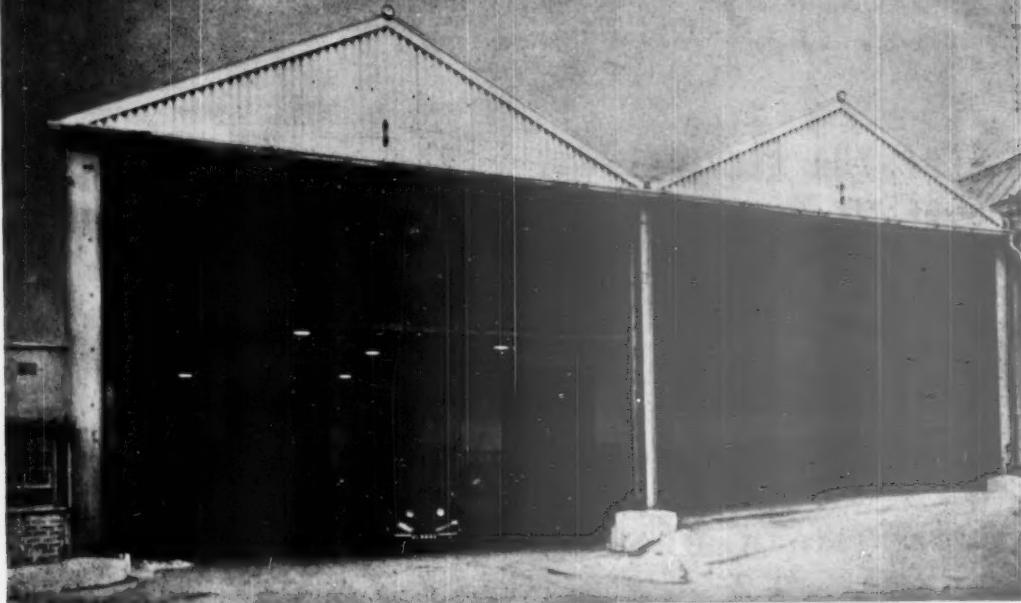
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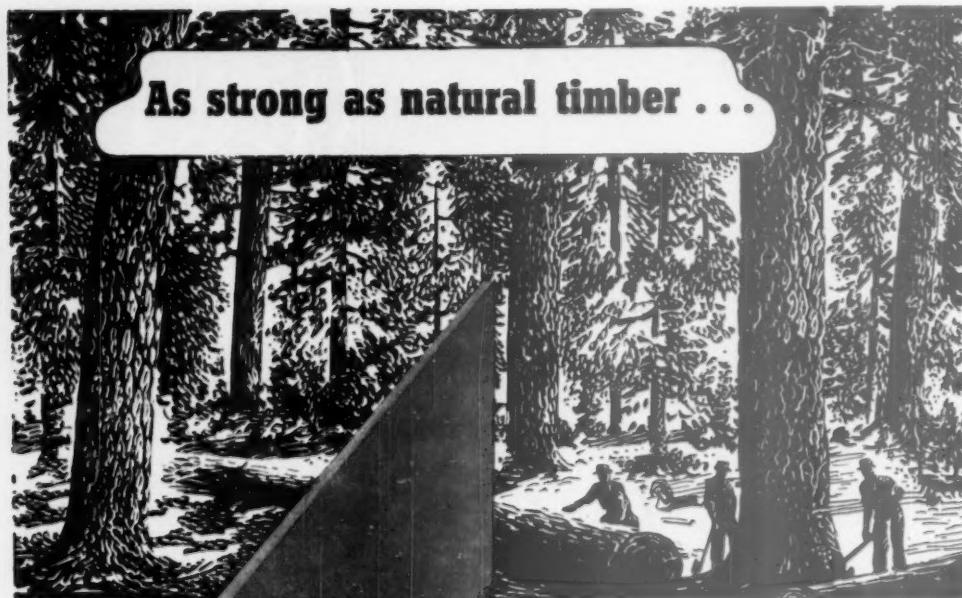


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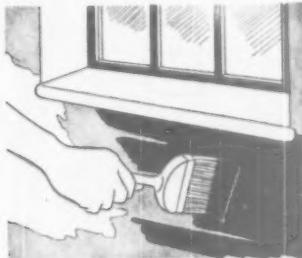
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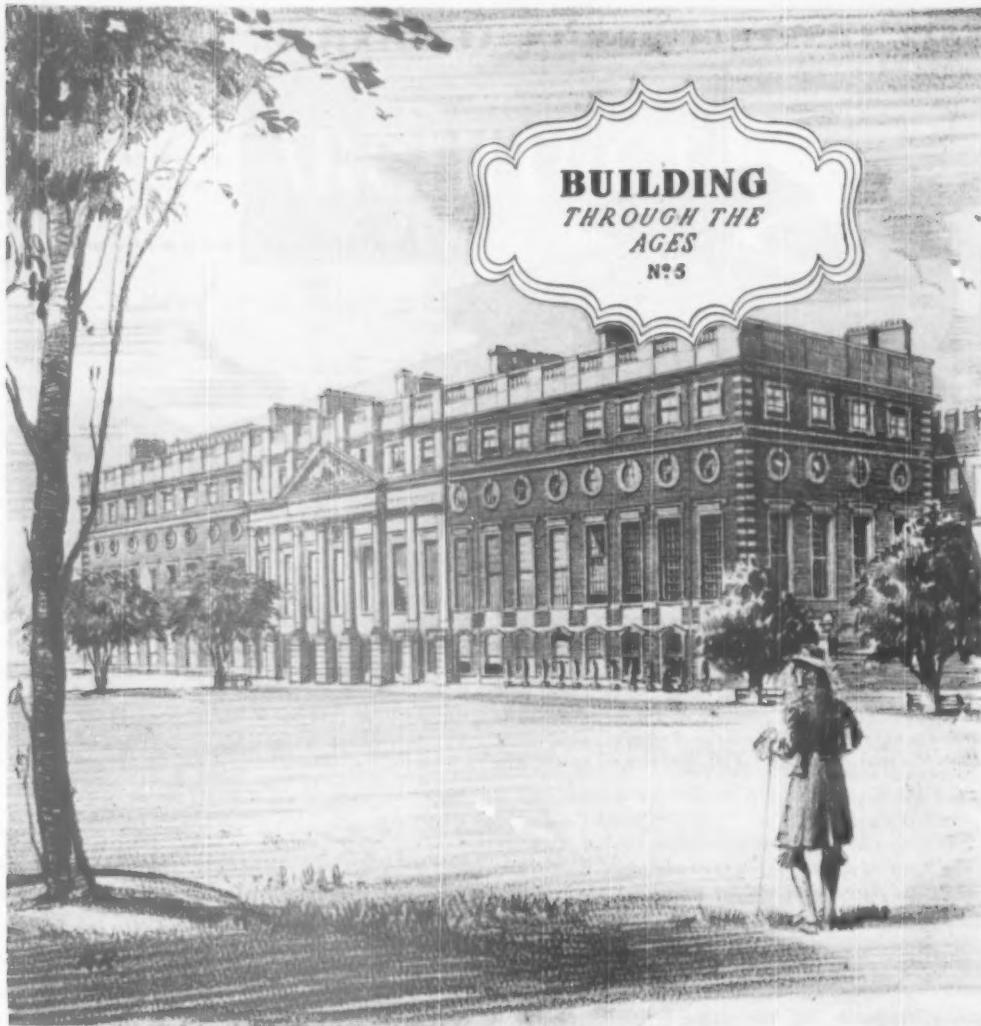
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It is unfortunate that to-day a great deal of the lovely Tudor palace, built by Cardinal Wolsey, has vanished. Enough is left, however, of its warm,

mellow brickwork and oriel windows to indicate the charm of the original building.

William the Third was largely responsible for the extensive alterations which destroyed so much of the earlier Tudor erection. To his credit, however, the reconstruction was placed in the talented hands of Sir Christopher Wren.

The east side of Hampton Court is now a monument to Wren's genius, excelled only by St. Paul's Cathedral. Its wide sweep of classical stonework forms a facade offering perpetual challenge to the simpler but beautiful Tudor construction on the western side.

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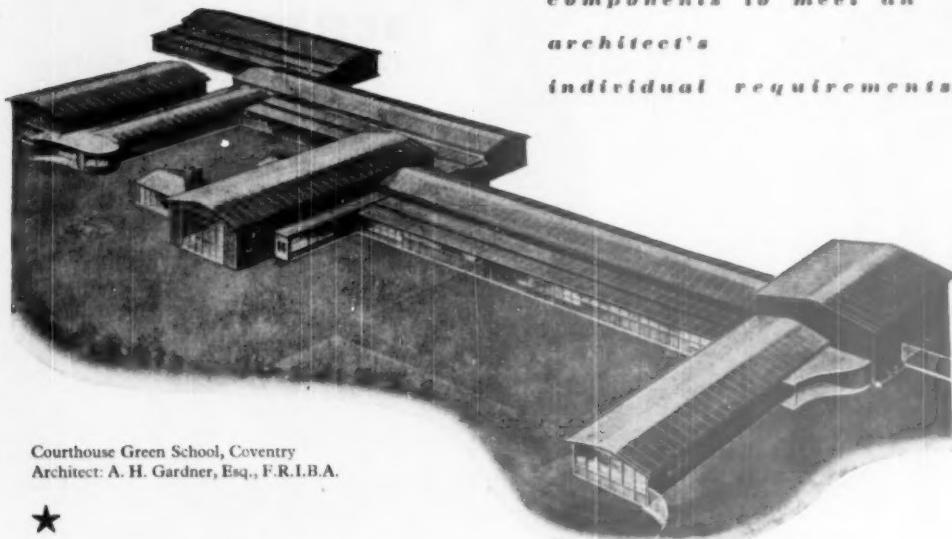
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in the United Kingdom. By February orders for two hundred Schools had been received from the Government of Victoria, Australia, and these were closely followed by an order from the Government of New South Wales for a hundred Schools of a slightly different type. A number of Hospital buildings are also scheduled for early erection. A great many Architects are already well acquainted with the "Bristol" system of unit construction in aluminium, others who are not are invited to write to the Company for detailed information. Area Managers have been appointed covering all districts of the United Kingdom to give technical advice and assistance locally.

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TAPESTRIES AND RED TAPE

THE museums are gradually coming back into the life of the nation, or, at least, into those parts which are concerned with such things. That there is now, because of the starvation-austerity days of war, or perhaps for other and less obvious reasons, a greater interest in museums and art-galleries should be a strong encouragement to hasten the process of rehabilitation and increase the sums spent on its accomplishment.

Whenever we see an extra bit of space restocked or refurbished, we again are reminded that it is nearly six years since the war finished and eleven since it started. We are also reminded that there are many adolescents who have never seen the contents of our museums and art-galleries. This can be a great loss to the national potential and for those whose interest is casual and unconcentrated, but who can acquire taste and an insight into the past merely by way of recreation; the national detriment when young students and mature scholars are also excluded from contact with masterpieces of craft and art must be almost incalculable and intensely serious.

The lack of material for study, comparison and research leads to poor work, to inadequate contributions to art criticism and history and has an adverse effect on modern design. It may also result in many disappointments for the immature student who has been told how wonderful all these precious things are, who has only seen them second-hand through the eye of the camera and then meets them face to face. Questions immediately arise: Why haven't we seen these wonderful things before? or why are the marbles so dirty? Why don't they clean them and all the other slightly off-colour and drab exhibits—so that we see the full quality of the work we are here to study? Long anticipation and much laudation may easily lead to an anti-climax of this sort. In fact, we must con-

fess to something of the sort when we saw the newly-opened Elgin Gallery at the British Museum recently. The shock may have been somewhat different from that on a student seeing these marbles for the first time; ours can be summed up as—"good heavens, they look just the same as they were a dozen years ago!"

These random thoughts are occasioned by the fact that another gallery has been opened this week, at the Victoria and Albert Museum. It is the new "Gothic Tapestry Court"—in the oldest part of the Museum. Many will remember those dull and dreary courts with their Victorian paint and stencilwork and will be surprised and pleased by the simple brightness and lightness that has been achieved. It is an admirable setting for those great Flemish tapestries of the early 16th century which are one of the treasures of the Museum. A new experiment in display has been added to good paint and distemper colours and to the new fluorescent lighting; it is the hanging of the three huge "Triumph" tapestries on the actual walls and enclosing them with a truly colossal plate-glass case, which, being dust-proof, provides protection from the London atmosphere. Glass is always detracting, but the reflections in this instance are not too great and when we learn that even modern science is not prepared to face up to the problem of cleaning such ancient and delicate objects, we cannot cavil at the glass enclosure. Incidentally, we understand these tapestries have never been cleaned since they have been in the possession of the museum; their surviving brightness and colour is truly extraordinary.

What is also extraordinary is another failure of modern science in not producing a suitable plate-glass; it is distinctly green in colour and obviously alters some of the colours of the exhibits. Is it impossible to produce a "white" plate-glass in this country, where

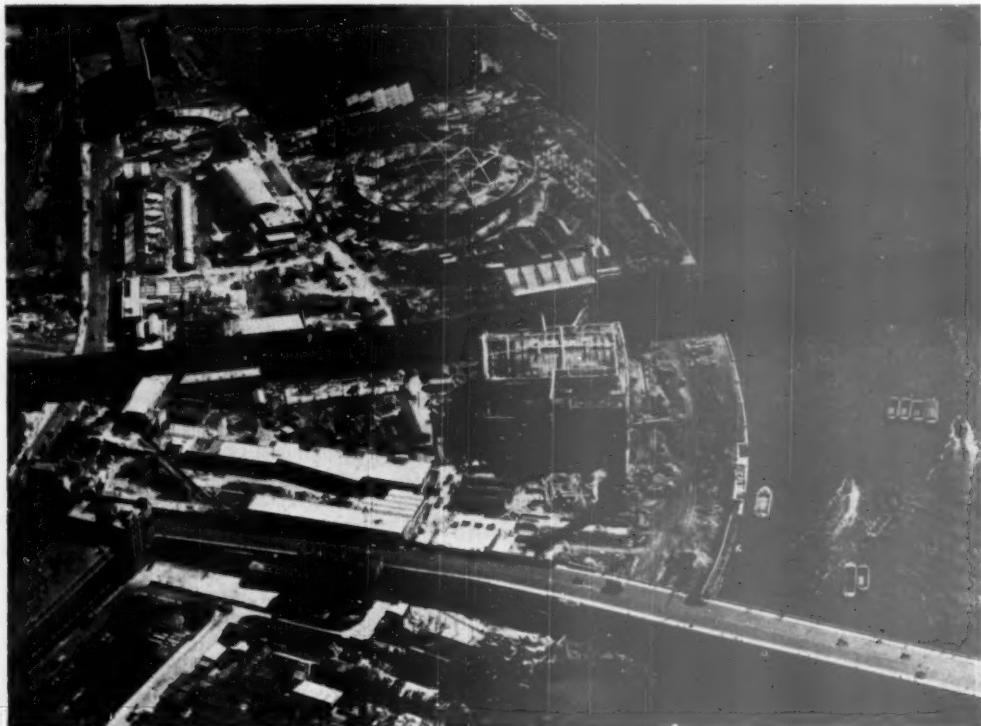
the "white test" glass in Europe was produced for so long? If we may offer one other criticism it is that the relatively light colour and poor texture of the much worn and entirely unsuitable Victorian tile floor should receive attention and be replaced; we are told that it must wait till there is more money.

Which last word reminds us that museums and art-galleries *should* have more money for the reasons we have hinted at above. How much more is a difficult matter. What is the right ratio to expend on museums and galleries in relation to the national budget and, more particularly, to the total expenditure on education? This will be determined by politicians and economists at many differing levels and mainly settled by whether culture and taste are considered to be national assets, mere luxuries or only excuses for the establishment of warehouses for high-value antiques. Whatever the formula adopted a great deal more could be spent and is, in fact, sadly needed by our national collections.

Perhaps the problem might be eased by a more

intensive investigation into what is the best sort of museum. There is a modern tendency to set-out only the best examples of each kind and period and to "stack" the rest in ways suitable for the close studies of specialists. This is a tendency that should be encouraged with, perhaps, an extension of the idea of grading into more categories than two. Another important development—well advanced at the V. and A.—should be the allocation of space—an increasing allocation—for temporary—sometimes travelling—exhibitions, within all museums, both central and provincial.

As it is, we can, at the moment, congratulate the V. and A. authorities on the latest gallery extension for what have come to be called "the primary collections"—the objects of very first importance or the very best of their kind. The progress of reconstitution is slow, but is all the more welcome. Things of beauty are once more slowly escaping from their wartime hiding places and from the chrysalis of red tape.



On the Dome of Discovery, the main arch ribs of aluminium are in position to receive the saucer dome. The photo also shows how the Festival Hall could well be given the whole of the site it will have to share with the National Theatre

EVENTS AND COMMENTS

GIFT PARCELS

SOME months ago I commented on the generosity of Australian architects in continuing to send large numbers of food parcels for distribution among members of the R.I.B.A. The other day I met a friend who is in what is usually called nowadays the upper income group, and who told me that he had recently received a food parcel from an unknown Australian architect and in reply to his letter of thanks had had a charming letter from a young qualified assistant with a family who was struggling to start a practice. My friend was somewhat embarrassed because, although he was extremely glad to have the tins of meat, he felt that the young Australian must have been misled when he subscribed to the fund. The Australian did not, of course, know to whom his parcel would go.

It is presumably the R.I.B.A. which selects those who are to receive the parcels, and one cannot expect it to know the economic state of all its members, although I think it is likely that they knew my friend fairly well.

The task of selecting suitable people is very difficult but I suggest that there are more needy students than members of the R.I.B.A., and that the principals of the schools know these students and could easily supply lists to the R.I.B.A. Some people will say that our Commonwealth friends should be discouraged from sending further gifts; I think that this would be a pity, but I would like to find something which we could send them in return. Perhaps readers have ideas on this subject.

STANDARD PLANS

PEOPLE who want to build houses are eternally optimistic. I can find no reason for the air of expectancy among the public that house-building restrictions are going to be eased. There is, however, a growing demand for "sets of plans" from people who think that architects are too expensive. This misapprehension may be overcome in the end but it is reasonably certain that if licensing were abolished to-morrow only a very small percentage of those building houses would employ architects. Some professional house-builders are likely to have learned something from putting up architect-designed Government housing, but one sees plenty of evidence even now that between-the-wars plans and elevations are still favoured by many others. What is the alternative? Books of plans have from time to time been produced, usually by not so good designers, but I have not heard of a scheme in this country for producing sets of drawings, details and specifications for sale to the public. Can I hear cries of rage mingled with horror? What about the site, orientation, code of professional practice, etc.? Well, what about them? Could not such a scheme, well handled by good architects, save us from the rash to come?

AMERICAN HOUSING

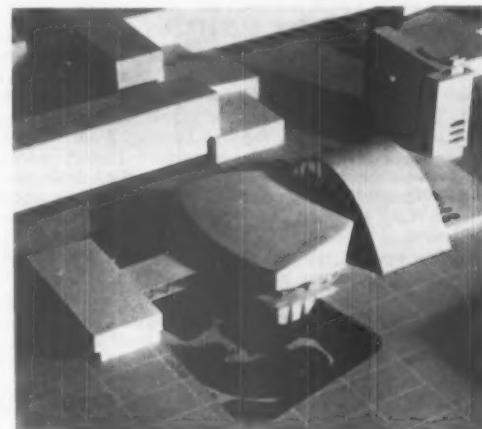
IN America they have a vast house-building industry. Many of the houses built have little architectural merit and are by our present standards rather expensive. There are two main groups of professional house-builders: those who retain a good firm of architects and those who do not. The *Architectural Record* for May illustrates some good examples of the former and week before last's *Time* of the latter. Of all these the most



H.M. The Queen laying the foundation stone of St. Columba's, Pont Street. The architect is Mr. Edward Maufe, R.A.

interesting that I have come across is the Revere Quality House Division of Southwest Research Institute. The Institute is an endowed non-profit research organisation and the Housing Division has a board representing architects' and builders' organisations, research workers, financial interests and educationists.

American houses are, of course, built to sell, and in the past builders have baited them with gadgets. Architects have tried to push the virtues of good design but the average builder's opinion of the architect is "an expensive aesthete, an exterior decorator—a source of plans (when laws require) more expensive than the free ones he could get elsewhere. He regards this cost as an unnecessary overhead." This familiar cry is the main



A model of "Soho Opera House" by E. Harry from the annual exhibition of students' work at the Polish School of Architecture.



Sir Edmund Findlay's photo [of the lamp standard in front of Falkland Palace, Fife, appeared in the 'Scotsman'. Abner doesn't like it either.]

hindrance to the establishment of mutual understanding between architect and builder. The Revere Quality House Division's first object is to remove this difficulty and to convince the builder that he should hire the best architect he can get, and work closely with him. Some of the houses produced as a result of this campaign are first class, others are not so good, but all are interesting. Perhaps one day the services of the Housing Centre will include such an organisation.

PRESENTATION TO ERIC JARRETT

MANY past and present students who had been trained by Eric Jarrett in the first year at the A.A. were present last week at a party during which Jarrett was presented with a really lovely George II silver tankard and a cheque as farewell presents from his old students. Henry Braddock, immediate Past-President and not so immediate past-student, reminded those present of various idiosyncrasies of Jarrett's thirty-one years at the A.A., not least of which was his peculiar stance and method of addressing the blackboard when about to draw upon it. John Ambrose, President of the Students' Committee, made the presentation, and Jarrett in his reply noticed that there were no less than five ex-Presidents of the A.A. among his ex-students present.

R.I.B.A. AND THE FESTIVAL OF BRITAIN

THE R.I.B.A.'s contribution to the Festival of Britain is to be co-ordinated by a special sub-committee. The contribution will include a special exhibition entitled "A Hundred Years of British Architecture," and an information service on British buildings. I suggest

that this service should provide suitable plaques on notable buildings giving details of architect, date and purpose for which built. Architects should be required to sign their buildings; the false modesty which prevents it so often means a great loss and inconvenience to those who come afterwards.

TEAR 'EM DOWN

A READER from Scotland has sent me an advertisement from an Aberdeen newspaper. It is from a firm specialising in the demolition of castles and mansion houses; anyone interested in making use of "the accumulated knowledge and experience of many years" is invited to visit their stand at the Royal Highland Show, Paisley! It would be a pity if the Gowers Report were to put these chaps out of business.

OPENCAST IN WORCESTERSHIRE

THIS is just to remind you that the threat to some of the most beautiful country in Worcestershire has not yet been removed. Answers in Parliament continue to be most unsatisfactory and are on the lines that "no decision has yet been made on the subject and therefore there is no threat." You will remember that the usual answer to protests against the ruination of land by opencast mining is that it is all put back as before and no one the worse. You may have heard in, I think it was *Country Magazine*, a county agricultural officer say that he had yet to see a piece of rehabilitated agricultural land that was good for anything.

ERNST MAY

AS briefly reported in a message from the MARS Group last week, Ernst May, the well-known German architect, is to lecture on his recent work in East Africa, at the R.I.B.A. on Thursday, July 20. The name of Ernst May is perhaps not so well known to present-day architectural students as those of his contemporaries, Gropius, Mendelsohn and Mies Van der Rohe. Between them they produced from a mass of varied movements what we know as modern architecture.

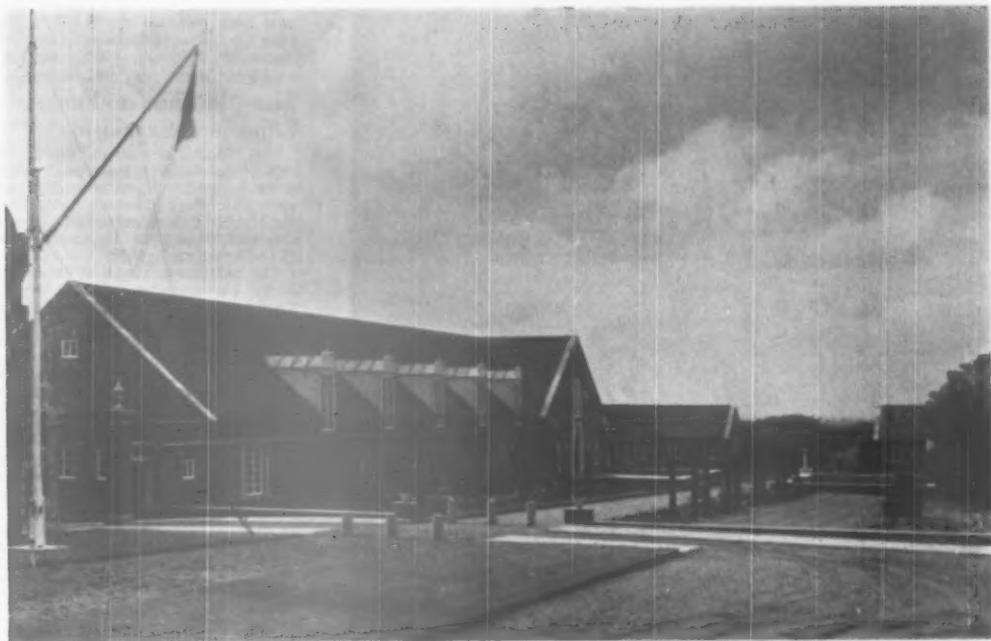
Ernst May was the leading figure of this group in the fields of housing and town planning. Perhaps his best known work was done as Director of Housing in Frankfurt, where among other things he designed the first completely developed standard kitchen.

Later he worked in Moscow as a town planner before retiring to farm in East Africa. He was, however, unable to give up architecture for long, and set up in practice in Kenya. His plan for Kampala has been published but since we have seen little else from his busy practice, his illustrated lecture should be particularly interesting.

BRIGHTER BERMONDSEY

I HAVE received a copy of the Borough of Bermondsey Public Relations Service Bulletin No. 45, which describes the Borough's contribution to the Festival of Britain. Already forty of the two hundred and eighty bombed sites have been taken over by individuals or groups for conversion into gardens. The following quotation gives an idea of the spirit which is abroad. A prefab dweller writes: "In view of the coming Festival of Britain I am sparing no effort to make this prefab one of the outstanding floral features of the Borough. The exterior of the premises has been completely re-decorated and looks very pleasing. The back garden is being completely reorganised and when finished the whole layout and the lily-pool will be floodlit." Now, what are you going to do for the Festival?

ABNER



On July 3, H.R.H. The Duchess of Kent opened the R.A.F. Rehabilitation Centre at Headley Court, Leatherhead. The architect is Mr. Arthur W. Kenyon, C.B.E., F.R.I.B.A.

N E W S O F T H E W E E K

Festival Buses to Tour Europe

Four London red double-decker buses of the latest type will leave on July 28 on a 4,000-mile tour of Western Europe to publicise the Festival of Britain 1951. The tour will last until October and will cross eight countries. The buses have been placed at the disposal of the Festival Organisation by the London Transport Executive. Three of them have been converted into exhibition galleries. The fourth will carry the staff, baggage and spares.

The public in the countries visited will be able to walk through the exhibition and to obtain information about the 1951 programme.

Inside one bus will be displays showing the British way of life. Another will illustrate principal features of the Festival. A third bus will describe the Arts Festivals planned for 1951 in twenty-three towns and cities of the United Kingdom. It will also house an information bureau.

The equipment of the buses and goods shown in them have been chosen from the Council of Industrial Design's 1951 Stock List of contemporary products from which exhibits to be shown in the 1951 official exhibitions, including the South Bank, will also be chosen.

The buses will first be on show at Oslo from August 1 for three days. Other main stops will be at Stockholm, August 7 and 8; Gothenburg, August 11 and 12; Copenhagen, August 15, 16 and 17; Hamburg, August 20 and 21;

Amsterdam, August 24, 25 and 26; The Hague, August 28 and 29; Antwerp, August 31 and September 1; Ghent, September 2; Bruges, September 3; Brussels, September 5, 6 and 7; Liege, September 9; Luxembourg, September 11 and 12; Strasbourg, September 14 and 15; Dijon, September 18 and 19; Lyons, September 21, 22 and 23; Marseilles, September 26, 27 and 28; Toulouse, October 1 and 2; Bordeaux, October 4 and 5; Poitiers, October 7; Tours, October 9; Orleans, October 11; Paris, October 13, 14, 15, 16, 17 and 18; Rouen, October 20 and 21; Lille, October 23, 24 and 25; Dunkirk, October 27.

This travelling exhibition is designed by Mr. Arthur C. Braven, A.R.I.B.A., M.S.I.A.

Mr. Robert Lloyd on Cement

Mr. Robert O. Lloyd, O.B.E., President of the N.F.B.T.E., speaking at the half-yearly meeting of the Midland Federation of Building Trades Employers at Derby on July 11, said "Whilst I share the hopes of the Minister of Works that adequate supplies of cement will shortly be available and whilst I realise the importance of maintaining exports of cement in order to retain our markets abroad, I cannot agree with the Minister's recent statement, as reported in the Press, that the export programme is not interfering with building at home. There has in fact been much slowing down of build-

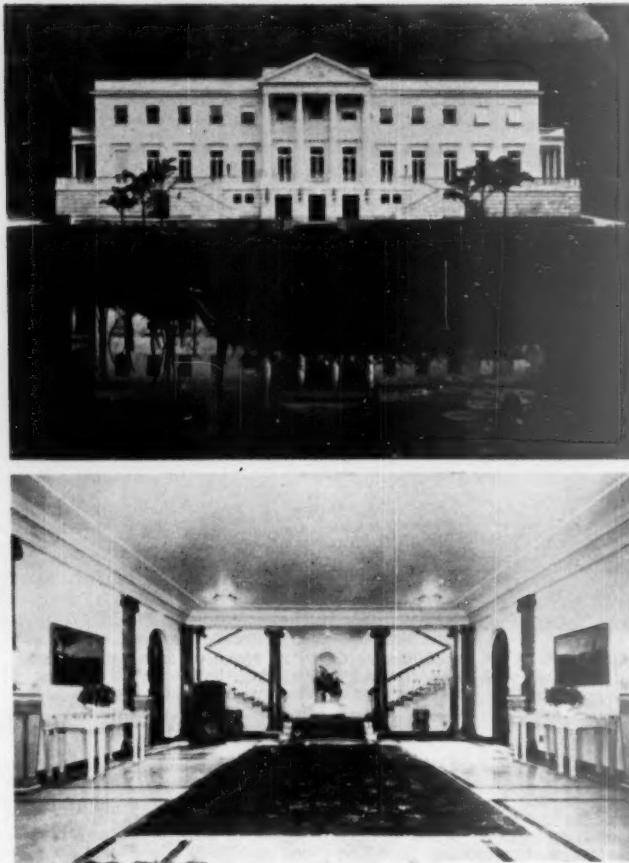
ing work on priority jobs and for many weeks, large numbers of small builders have been unable to get any cement at all. The result has been that the carrying out of many urgent jobs of repair and maintenance have been indefinitely postponed. It is obvious that the position at home would have been much better had all the cement manufactured been allotted to the home market.

The Chairman of the Cement Makers' Federation in a recent letter* to *The Times* has clearly shown that we would have been in a better position now if the Government's central planners had really planned properly by allowing new cement works to be constructed and existing ones extended. It would have been much better still if they had left this matter to those who really understood the position, that is to say, to the cement manufacturers themselves who, under very difficult circumstances, have done a first-class job."

Export to Canada

The monthly average value of building materials, equipment and fittings exported to Canada since 1948, had increased from £125,799 to £195,666 for the period up to the end of May this year, said Mr. Stokes, Minister of Works at the luncheon held by *The Builder* to mark the publication of their Canadian survey. Our exports, despite statements to the contrary, said Mr. Stokes, are not interfering with the building programme. Cement is used for many purposes in addition to the building programme. Although cement

(* See p. 37).



THE NEW BRITISH EMBASSY, RIO DE JANEIRO

The new British Embassy at Rio de Janeiro, which has just been completed at a cost of about £400,000, is the first Embassy to be planned and built by the British Government since the war. It is one of the largest to house any of His Majesty's Ambassadors. The architect is Mr. Robert R. Prentice, F.R.I.B.A. The main entrance hall walls are in stucco and the scagliola columns and pilasters have gilt capitals and bases.

production is about thirty per cent. above pre-war and is this year some thousands of tons above expectation the total demand is also up. The position would be greatly helped if all users of cement took notice in their specifications of the improved strength and quality of modern cement, and exercised proper economy. Not only would it save cement but it could also reduce their costs. Nevertheless we are doing all we can to keep the pipeline filled and ensure a regular flow, particularly to housing.

Building Licensing

In Circular 69/50 the Ministry of Health notifies Local Authorities that between July 1, 1950 and June 30, 1951, work may be done without a licence on any single property if its cost, together with the cost of any previous work carried out on the property without a licence in the period, does not exceed £100, or in the case of certain special classes of buildings, £500.

Also that applications for licences, whether for new electrical installations or for repairs to existing electrical installations, should no longer be referred to the Electricity Board. Applicants should, however, be advised where appropriate that the granting of a building licence gives no guarantee that the Electricity Board will provide a supply.

And that schemes involving the installation of new oil-fired boilers for domestic central heating or hot water systems or the conversion to oil-firing of any boilers fired by an alternative fuel should not be licensed unless the applicant can produce a written authorisation from the Ministry of Fuel and Power, Petroleum Division, 7 Millbank, London, S.W.1. In any case of doubt the Regional Office of the Ministry of Fuel and Power should be consulted.

R.I.B.A. Diploma

The following applicants, having passed the qualifying Examination,

have been awarded the R.I.B.A. Diploma in Town Planning: Roy W. Hattersley, L.R.I.B.A., Allister Sturrock, A.R.I.B.A., Sidney F. Vine, A.R.I.B.A.

The Manchester Fuel Efficiency Exhibition

The Minister of Fuel and Power, Mr. Philip Noel-Baker, has accepted, subject to Parliamentary duties, an invitation to open the "Fuel Efficiency in Industry and Home" Exhibition to be held at the City Hall, Manchester, from November 22 to December 2, 1950.

The exhibition, which is being held under the auspices of the National Smoke Abatement Society, will feature plant and appliances that promote the better and more economical use of fuel of every kind, and is being planned to give full prominence to both the industrial and the domestic aspects. It will be the first comprehensive exhibition of its kind to be held since before the war, and although it is to be under the auspices of the N.S.A.S., the emphasis throughout will be on fuel efficiency, with smoke abatement, generally, implied rather than stressed.

The Annual Exhibition of Work by Students of the Department of Architecture, Medway College of Art, Rochester, was opened on July 5 by Mr. S. H. Loweth, F.S.A., F.R.I.B.A., M.I.STRUCT.E., the County Architect for Kent. This year the Exhibition is being held in the Corn Exchange, Rochester, and has been arranged by Mr. J. W. Poitock, A.R.I.B.A., the Head of the Department of Architecture.

The Principal of the College, Mr. A. L. Reeve, A.R.C.A. (Lond.) during the course of his speech, stated that the College is an R.I.B.A. "Listed School" in which students proceeded to the Intermediate stage only, that is, for the first three years of the full-time A.R.I.B.A. course. Part-time courses are also arranged for students already engaged in architecture as pupils or assistants, the syllabus for which follows similar lines to the full-time course, with modifications to suit different conditions of attendance.

The Governors of the Leeds College of Art have confirmed the award of the Pilkington Research Grant of £100 to Mr. R. T. Clough, to enable him to make a Measured and Photographic Study of the Old Lead Smelting Mills of the Yorkshire Dales.

Mr. Clough was awarded the Leeds Diploma in Architecture with Distinction in July 1946, and is the first old student of the Leeds School of Architecture to be awarded the Pilkington Grant under the new regulations.

The object of the Grant is to encourage original work in some subject related to the theory or practice of architecture.

OBITUARY

The death occurred on July 7, of Baxter Greig, F.R.I.B.A., aged 73, of West Dulwich.

CORRECTION

Mr. P. M. Andrews, F.R.I.B.A., architect for the Reculver Coastguard Look-out, is with the Ministry of Works and not the Ministry of Health, as stated in A. & B.N., June 30.

C O R R E S P O N D E N C E

The Cement Shortage

From the Rt. Hon. the Earl of Selborne,
P.C., C.H.

To the Editor of A. & B.N.

Sir.—The present shortage of cement has led to criticism of the Cement Industry in Parliament and elsewhere. May I crave the hospitality of your columns to make known the facts?

Before and during the war, the productive capacity of the Industry was always ahead of the demand, for the Industry was well organised, and it was possible to make and carry out satisfactory plans for expansion.

In 1945 the Industry put forward plans for the construction of three new cement factories, and the enlargement of six others. These will produce an additional 1,570,000 tons of cement per annum. Under pre-war conditions this could all have been completed within 18 months, and even if it had been possible to build these works within three years, there would now have been no shortage of cement, and the Industry would be in a position to increase exports.

All these extensions are in hand, but only 300,000 tons are to-day in operation. The main reason for the delay is the number of permissions and licences which are now required before work can proceed. Public and Official Inquiries under the Town and Country Planning Act, changes of policy on Location of Industry and capital expenditure, the necessary Building Licences, the delays in Steel authorisations, and the fact that authorisations and supplies were not correctly co-ordinated—all these have caused delay. They have imposed almost endless obstructions, frustrations and expenses on the Industry.

It is only fair that the public should know that, but for these difficulties, over which the Industry has no control, there would have been no cement shortage. The Cement Industry will, of course, complete the 1,270,000 tons of new capacity at the earliest possible moment.

There is another reason for the shortage. That is that under the export programme, the Industry is now exporting at the rate of one million tons a year more than in 1938, and, as stated in a Parliamentary answer by the Minister of Works, practically the whole of this is directly, or indirectly, producing hard currency. There is no need for me to stress the importance of these exports, which the nation requires to pay for necessary imports.

I am, etc.,

SELBORNE,
Chairman,
Cement Makers' Federation.

Modern Building Design

To the Editor of A. & B.N.

Sir.—May I be permitted to hasten the termination of the private war, between Mr. Gordon Graham and Mr. A. Neville Holt as I feel that both correspondents have missed the real point in their somewhat elusive epistles.

As I see it the whole issue at stake can be summed up as follows:

1. Contemporary architecture is

logical if it solves the problems of mastery of space, thermal environment, economy and sociology, better than a traditional approach; there can be no argument about this.

2. Economy and labour shortages, plus time, demand an entirely new building technique in application and materials and no amount of Giedion versus Ruskin will alter this all too apparent factor in design to-day.

3. Contemporary architects will not help their cause if they do not know where the exhibition technique ends and a logical building begins (this probably causes Mr. Holt's blood pressure).

4. More attention should be paid to good detailing at critical points and a good maxim would be "every point is critical." This would eliminate crudity and satisfy everyone.

Instead of looking out all the time, let us look in; in short, revive a British architecture; we have no need to form plant jungles on our inner walls as we do not suffer hard winters and long vistas of snow for many months (there is a reason for things, therefore please note G.G. and N.H.) neither do we have to look for a tradition, it is here, in our craftsmen, our fine building heritage, and our cherished way of life; let us read Le Corb. and Clive Entwistle, place them quietly on a dark shelf and get on with the job.

I am, etc.,
EDWARD J. W. CURTIS.

U.I.A. MEETING

The U.I.A. Executive Committee met in Paris on May 16 and 17, 1950, Sir Patrick Abercrombie (London), presiding.

Present: Messrs. P. Vischer (Basle) and Ralph Walker (New York), Vice-Presidents; G. B. Ceas (Rome); Andre Gutton (Paris); Joseph Moutschen (Liege); Mch. Khaled Saad El Dine (Cairo); Mme. Helena Syrkus, assisted by M. Joseph Sigalin (Warsaw); Tage William-Olsson (Gothenburg); A. Bens (Prague); J. H. Van Den Broek (Rotterdam); and Pierre Vago, General Secretary.

Apologies for absence were received from M. Kantardjiev (Sofia) who could not obtain his visa in time.

The meetings took place in the hall of the "Conseil des Batiments de France" where the Committee was received by Monsieur Perchet, Director of Architecture.

The Committee examined the situation created by the necessity in which the Secretary General (in full agreement with the President) found himself in that he must now confirm that the 2nd Congress could not take place on the date chosen by the 1948 Assembly.

The Committee unanimously admitted that the success of the Congress could not in fact have been assured, if it had been decided to adhere to the original date and that there was good reason to postpone it until 1951.

On the other hand, it is laid down in the Statutes that the Assembly should meet at least every two years, that the

Ordinary Assemblies should coincide with the Conferences, and that the Assembly itself should decide on the date and place of the next Conferences. In view of this situation, the President, at the formal request of the representatives of the Belgian, Egyptian, United States, French, Italian, Swedish, Swiss and Czech sections, representing half the delegates to the Assembly, has decided to call, in accordance with the Statutes, an Extraordinary meeting at the headquarters of the Union; in full agreement with the Committee, this meeting has been fixed for October 2-4, 1950; it will be followed by a meeting of the Executive Committee (October 5-6, 1950).

A discussion took place on the conditions under which the vote for the provisional admission of new sections took place during the previous meeting of the Committee. A divergence of opinion was evident on the interpretation of paragraph 5 of the Bye-Laws and the Committee decided to submit the difference to the Assembly.

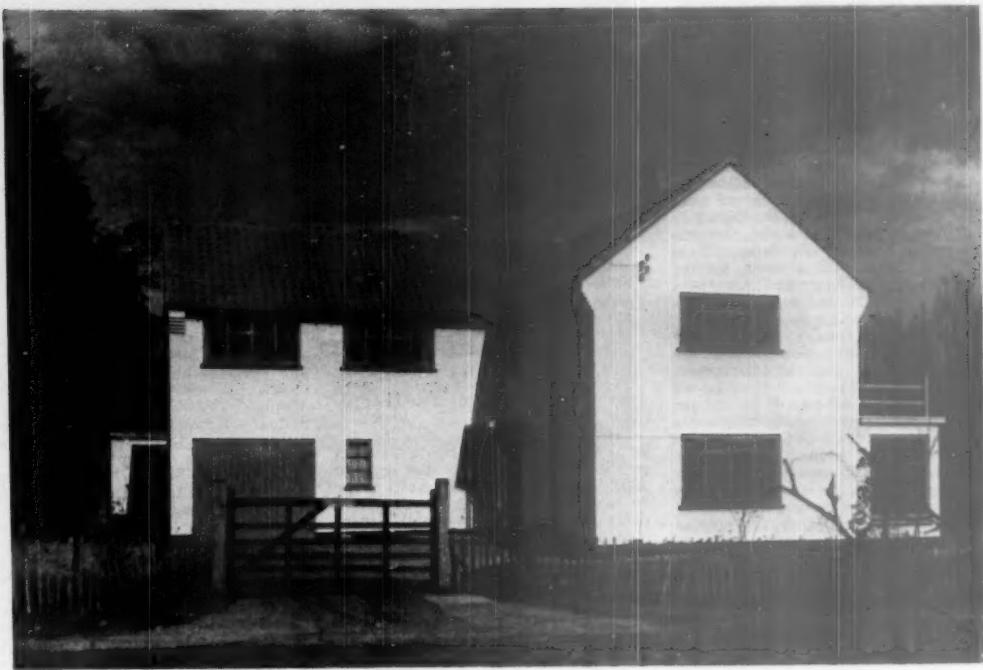
The Polish Section, supported by Czechoslovakia (and telegraphically by Bulgaria) requested the committee to decide that the U.I.A. should support the Stockholm proclamation on the banning of atomic warfare and a long exchange of views on the attitude of the Union towards the struggle for peace took place. Although united in declaring their firm attachment to the cause of Peace, the delegates were divided on the form which this support should take. Three motions were proposed by Messrs. Sigalin (seconded by M. Bens), Vago and Moutschen (respectively seconded by William-Olsson and Gutton). None obtained a majority.

The Polish and Czech delegates expressed their disappointment over the attitude of the Executive Committee towards the burning question of the struggle for peace; a disappointment which will certainly be shared, they declared, by architects in their respective countries. In consequence, the Polish delegate felt obliged to withdraw the invitation which had been made, to hold the 2nd Congress of the Union at Warsaw.

In the name of the whole committee, the President expressed his great regret, and assured the Polish architects, who were engaged in courageously rebuilding their martyred capital, of the wholehearted and affectionate sympathy of every architect.

The date and place of the 1951 Congress will be fixed by the assembly next October. It has been agreed that the programme of the Congress and Exhibition should not be changed; sections are asked to go ahead actively with the preparation of reports and their contribution to the exhibition.

A dinner presided over by Maitre Auguste Perret, president of the "Conseil Supérieur de l'Ordre" des Architects, Honorary President of the U.I.A., was given for members of the Executive Committee by the "Conseil Supérieur de l'Ordre". After the conference, delegates went to the Ballet at the "Théâtre National de l'Opéra", followed by a brilliant supper at the house of Monsieur and Madame Jean Demaret, Secretary of the French Section of the U.I.A.

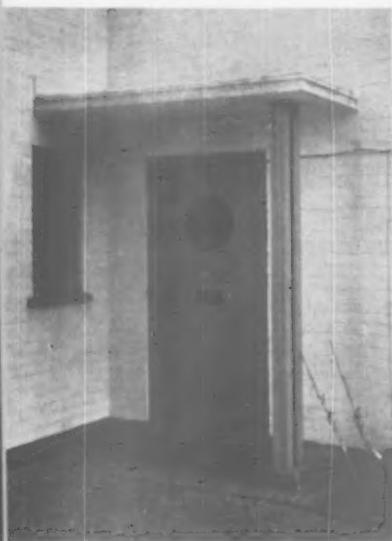


Entrance front

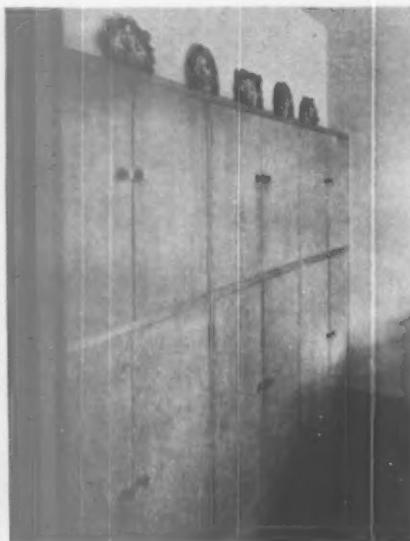
Garden elevation



HOUSE AT GODALMING, SURREY



Front door



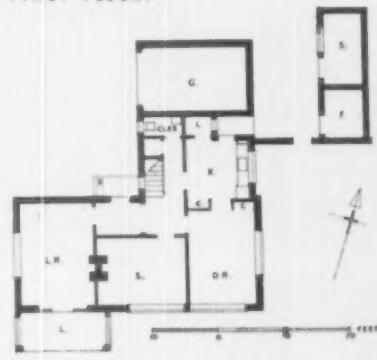
Cupboards.

Detail of drawing room fireplace.
Surround and curb in pine with
antique Delphitiles.

THIS five-bedroomed house is built in 11 in. brick-work. The outer skin is built of red wire-cut facing bricks, whilst the 4½ in. inner walls are in Midhurst white bricks. The whole face has been rendered with Lillington's Paintcrete, with a tarred plinth surrounding it. The roof is at a pitch of 37 degrees, and covered with handmade, sand-faced red-brown pantiles, whilst the eaves are open, the ends of the rafters being dipped in Solignum. The windows are Hope's patent metal, set in timber sub-frames. The principal rooms on the ground floor are covered with 9 in. by 9 in. cork squares, whilst the hall, kitchen and cloakroom are finished in 9 in. by 9 in. Semastic tiles. The water is heated by an electric immersion heater in the airing cupboard in the bathroom. The plan is arranged so that the wall between the kitchen and dining room is formed of cupboards, some of which are used as hatches, whilst others are divided, being approached from the kitchen or dining room only. All internal joinery is pine, and is very lightly stained grey, and then wax polished.



FIRST FLOOR.

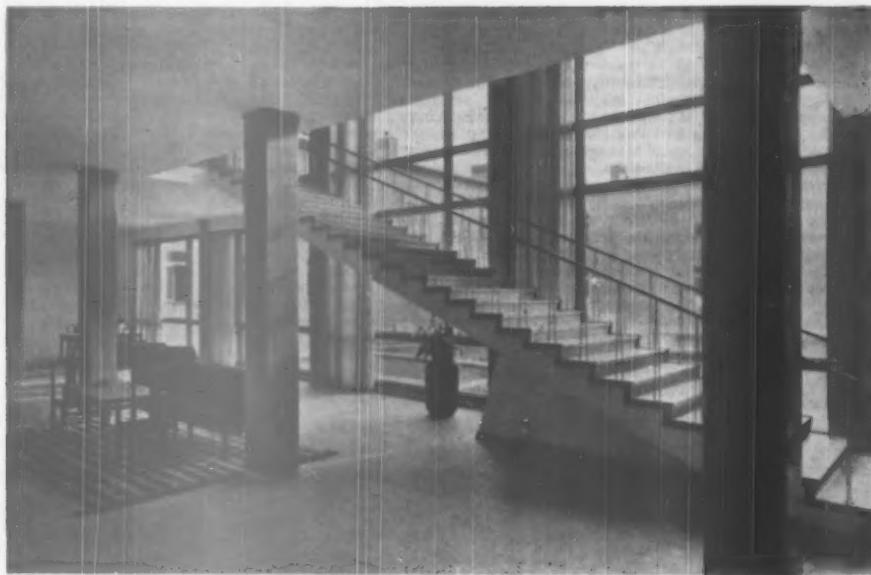


GROUND FLOOR.



Main entrance: Law Courts at Gothenburg





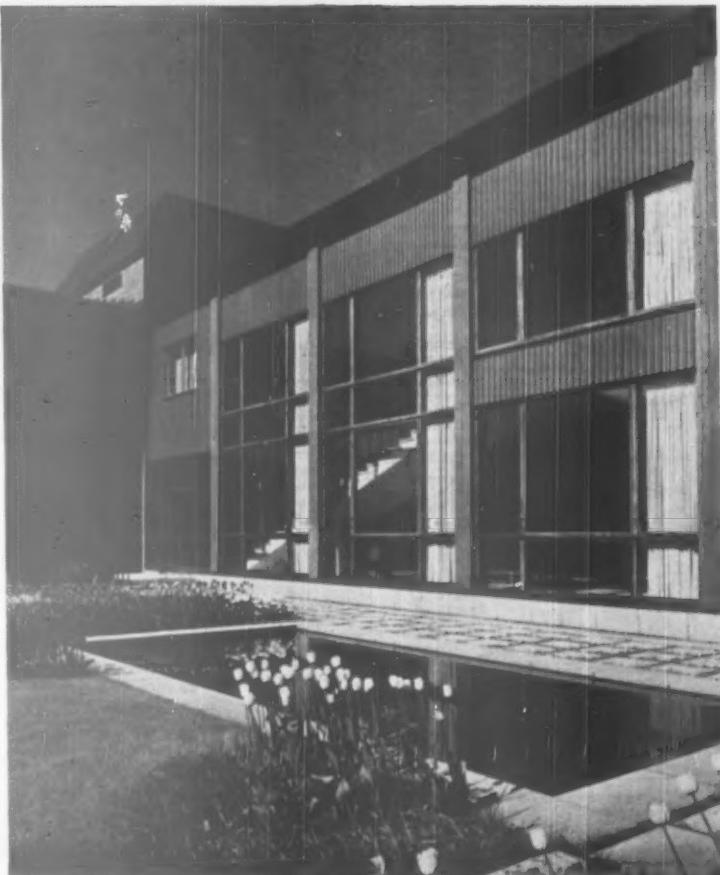
LAW COURTS
GOTHENBURG

architect
Hakon Ahlberg

THE new Court of Appeal at Gothenburg is situated on sloping ground in a park. The building consists of four wings grouped round a central court-yard. The main wing on the north-west side contains three court-rooms and other public premises, while the other three wings contain the various offices. The main entrance is situated at basement level underneath the main wing, as a result of the slope. A staircase leads up to the large vestibule on the actual ground floor, which is level with the courtyard and appears as an indoor extension of the garden.

One of the three major court-rooms is situated at ground floor level at the opposite end of the vestibule and the other two are on corners of the main wing on the first floor. Each court-room has direct and separate entrances for officials, connecting with adjacent office wings which have a separate main entrance.

Red brick has been used for the exterior walls and the roof is copper.



MR. JELLI COE'S PLAN FOR LUSAKA

Development Plans are by no means confined to Great Britain. Mr. G. A. Jellicoe, F.R.I.B.A., M.T.P.I., P.P.L.A., who has been acting as Town Planning Consultant to the Lusaka Management Board, has recently completed a "development plan" to guide the Board during the next few years.

The European population of the capital has more than doubled itself during the last three and a half years. Such rapid growth in a young town whose density is in the making, coupled with the absorbing problems attached to planning a multi-racial society, demands bold planning allied to open-mindedness and humility in the planners.

APPROACH ROADS.

- A GREAT NORTH ROAD
- B GREAT EAST ROAD
- C ROAD FROM WEST
- D ROAD FROM MCKEE'S DAM
- E ROADS FROM SOUTH-EAST

With these thoughts in mind it is not surprising, therefore, that the Board do not propose to give this, or any, plan statutory effect, as it is considered necessary in a mixed community expanding very rapidly to retain flexibility.

In 1932 a Planning Act was passed in this country which, when a scheme was eventually approved, was anything but flexible. Lusaka, however, in this respect was in advance of us in so far that in 1931 Professor Adshead prepared a plan for the capital. A comparative plan showing the condition of the capital was prepared in 1935. In 1948 a plan by Messrs. Bowling & Floyd, and now in 1950 yet another

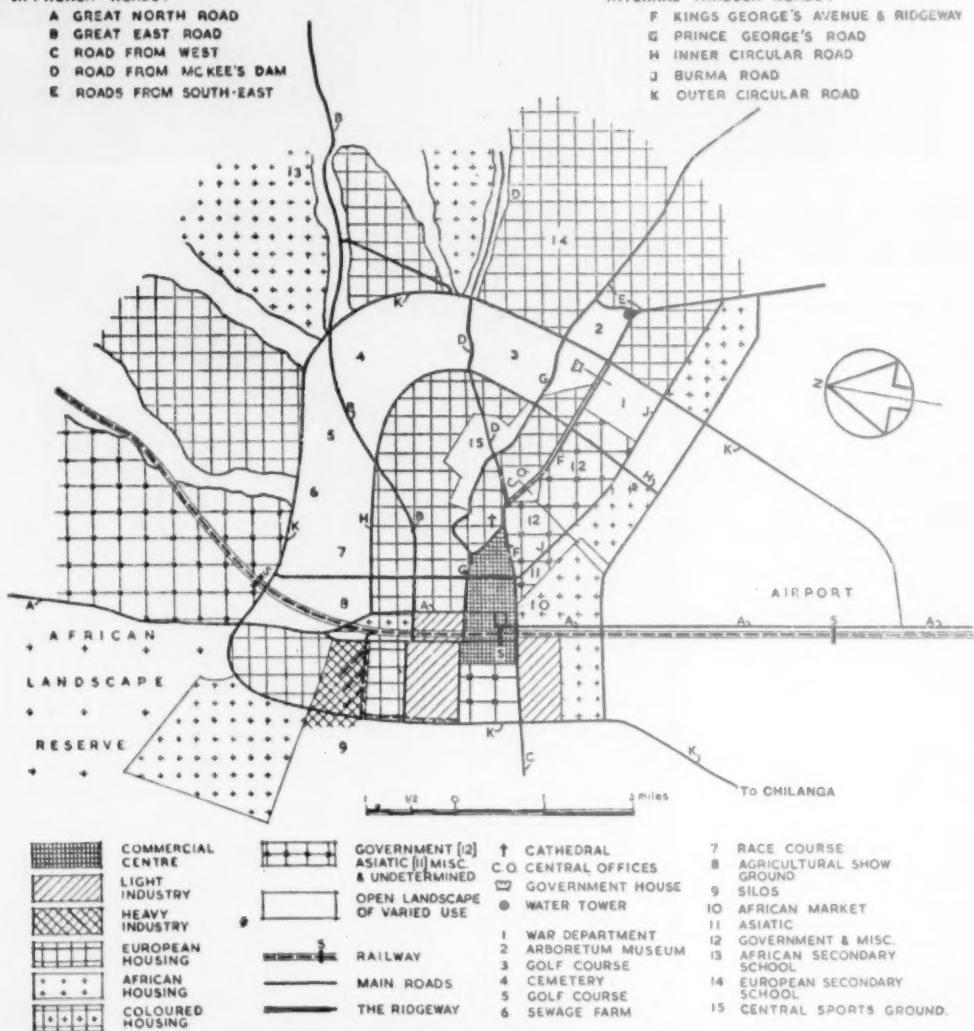
plan has been prepared, approved in principle and adopted by the Board. The report emphasised that the plan must be looked upon as a framework only and much will depend upon the infilling. It is widely emphasised that it should be reviewed in five years.

The 1950 plan illustrates the wisdom of the Board's choice of adviser, planner, constructive architect and landscape architect.

The outline plan well illustrates the part played by the one man in his three capacities, the broad outlook of the planner, the relationship of the larger individual designed buildings to the whole through the eyes of the architect and the conception of the whole

INTERNAL THROUGH ROADS.

- F KINGS GEORGE'S AVENUE & RIDGEWAY
- G PRINCE GEORGE'S ROAD
- H INNER CIRCULAR ROAD
- J BURMA ROAD
- K OUTER CIRCULAR ROAD



Lusaka as proposed. (Reproduced from "A Plan for Lusaka")

welded together not by streets but by parks and open spaces. The verebra of the town may be said to be its open spaces suitably punctuated by large public buildings.

The fussiness noticeable in previous plans is missing. The Board have now the broad outlines upon which to build their Capital. The report ends appropriately with the words, "The plan is so fashioned that there is space for all in all respects, both in the near and in the distant future".

What is the future of Lusaka likely to be, particularly in space requirements? It is thought that the plan for the Lusaka Region should bear in mind the probable increase from the present

European population of four thousand to twenty-five thousand persons; and from the present native population of forty thousand to one hundred thousand persons.

To report upon such an increase of population and its ramifications many planners would have written a book, which would not have been read by the people who matter, namely the present and future population of Lusaka. Mr. Jellicoe has, however, divided the report into very short chapters each chapter containing numbered paragraphs. Each paragraph is on an average 3 lines in length. The total number of paragraphs is 101, all simple and understandable by the layman.

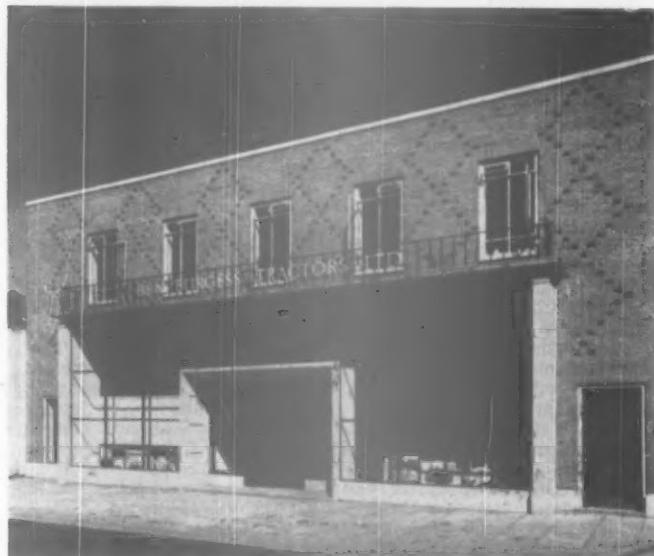
The chapters deal with (a) the basic principles to be adopted for a mixed society such as is found at Lusaka, (b) the Lusaka region, (c) the Town of Lusaka, (d) Services, (e) Special features, (f) Central Area.

The report wisely ends on the note Execution. "Planning for expediency is not only unsightly but uneconomic as best use is not made of land" might be a quotation we in this country would do well to note and follow.

If some of the post-war Planning advisory reports had been on the lines of this report, they would no doubt have been read, understood and we might have seen some actual results.

M. E. T.

SHOWROOMS AND WORKSHOP FOR MESSRS. BEN BURGESS (TRACTORS) LTD., NORWICH



ACCOMMODATION

BASEMENT

Furnace Room and Fuel Tank for oil heating.
Oil Store for tractors.
Lavatory for workmen.

GROUND FLOOR

Workshop—53' 8" x 48' 0" with top and side lighting entered by ramp from yard at side and with loading dock also in yard.

Showroom—46' 0" x 16' 0" x 15' 0" high.
Hall and Stairs to first floor.

FIRST FLOOR

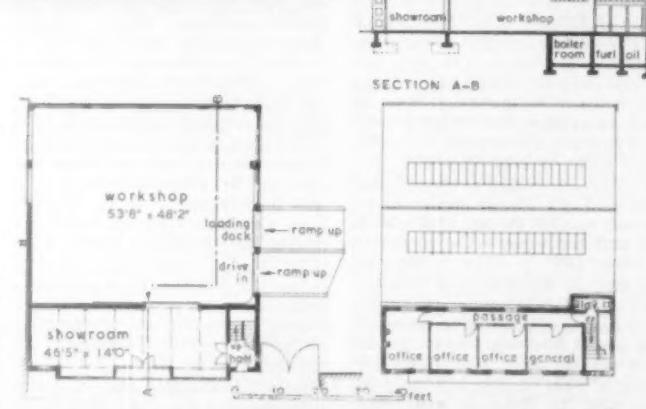
General Office and 3 private offices, w.c. and lavatory.

The General Contractors were Messrs. H. C. Greengrass & Sons, Ltd., Boundary Road, Norwich and their foreman was Mr. J. Yeomans.

General Heating by Messrs. E. Reeve & Sons, Ltd., Duke Street, Norwich. Units heaters in Workshop, radiators elsewhere, all low pressure hot water.

Electric Lighting by Messrs. Fishers, Ltd., St.

architect: E. R. CRANE



D. S. C., F. R. I. B. A. (Buckingham & Berry, F. F. R. I. B. A.)

A FORGOTTEN ARCHITECT

Edward Shepherd
Shepherd
(d. 1747)

PERHAPS no other London Architect has been so utterly neglected as Shepherd, the eponymous head of Shepherd's Market. He is omitted in Redgrave, gets only a brief and incomplete notice in the A.P.S. Dictionary, and has recently been regarded not as an architect, but as a mere contractor and entrepreneur in the development of London sites, yet from 1708 till his death he was described as an architect, as also in his obituary notice in the *Gentleman's Magazine*.

My attention was first directed to him by the discovery of his signature EDWARD SHEPHERD, ARCH^T, on the tomb of the Duke of Kent in the mausoleum at Flitton, near Bedfordshire. This signature proves that he was the designer not the sculptor. The phrase is first used by Sampson, joint architect of the first Bank of England, in signing the tomb of Richard Cromwell at Hursley, Hampshire, and by several Shropshire architects who designed monuments to be seen in many Shrewsbury churches, though Robert Adam and William Kent prefer *des.* to show that the design was theirs. I was lucky enough to find the name of the sculptor of the Kent monument in Rysbrack's Sale Catalogue for 1766, where "models of the Duke and Duchess of Kent" are noted, and this attribution for the tomb is entirely satisfactory, as the effigies suit that sculptor's style completely. Rysbrack was also the natural man for Shepherd, with his own house in South Audley Street, to apply to, since the sculptor lived close to Gibbs's Church of St. Peter's, Vere Street, so near Shepherd.

Further investigation showed that Shepherd in 1708 was paying £1 ls. ground rent for the site of the Mayfair and one house—(Cunningham's *London*, 1850, p. 327)—a reference repeated by Wheatley and Cunningham under "Mayfair," so that Shepherd had already acquired the whole site and at least one house. As far as I can see there is no direct evidence of what brought him into contact with the Duke of Kent, who, however, had a house in St. James's



The tomb of the Duke of Kent at Flitton. Shepherd's signature is on the upper part of the frame of the inscription.

Square, where Vertue saw Bernini's bust of Mr. Baker, but Shepherd is not mentioned in connection with St. James's Square, so far as I know, so that his point of contact with the Duke remains obscure. It may only have been admiration for the architect of the Covent Garden Theatre, one passage in Mrs. Delany's memoirs concerning which has never, I think, been noticed. It is especially significant, since Mrs. Delany belonged to the same aristocratic circle as the Duke of Kent, and several times refers to him and his family. The dates given by Wheatley and Cunningham are slightly different from Mrs. Delany's contemporary evidence, which occurs in a letter dated November 27, 1726. She has been praising highly the famous producer Rich's "pantomime pageantry" and "the fertility of Mr. Rich's inventions," and goes on to say in the narrative in which the letter is incorporated, that Rich and his company removed in 1733 to the then newly erected theatre of Covent Garden, and the old one was shut up for about two years. It was then taken by a Mr. Giffard from Goodman's Fields, who, not finding his speculation answer, gave it up in 1737, when it ceased to be a theatre. "It was afterwards occupied by a pottery warehouse [Spode's] and has now disappeared altogether." This hitherto unnoticed passage deals with both Shepherd's theatres, and it seems probable that the Duke, pleased by the theatres, and on the look-out for

an architect to design a monument, applied to Shepherd. It is obvious, from the entry referring to the effigies of the Duke and Duchess of Kent in Rysbrack's Sale Catalogue of 1766, that the Flitton tomb is intended, since the other Flitton tombs are to Earls and Countesses of earlier date.

The authorship is stated clearly enough. For on September 14, 1738, a "lease of upwards of fifty years was to be enquired of at" Mr. Edward Shepherd at his house in Audley Street, who had owned the house as early as 1738, and we further read that "it was designed by the architect of Covent Garden" (*ibid.*, p. 465). It is surely clear, then, that Shepherd was a practising architect. The phrase "architect of Covent Garden" certainly suggests that the building of Covent Garden excited a lot of attention, for, in point of fact, Goodman's Fields Theatre—the scene of Garrick's first appearance on the London stage—was opened to the public some years before 1732, the year Covent Garden opened.

It was probably the fame of the Covent Garden House that brought Shepherd into touch with a great nobleman who commissioned a design for a monument, even as such architects as Kent, Adam, Sampson—or of the first Bank of England—all provided memorial designs. Kent's is prominent in Westminster Abbey, Newton and Shakespeare among them; Adam's may be seen

there also and at Kedleston; Sampson's is the Cromwell tomb at Hursley in Hampshire; Paine's at Bath and Rockingham, not to speak of the Shrewsbury architects whose signatures are to be found in many churches in that city and the neighbourhood.

It is clear that Shepherd had made a hit with his theatres, and the Duke of Kent, whose house was in St. James's Square and housed no less a treasure than Bernini's bust of Mr. Baker, now in the Victoria and Albert—employed him to design the tomb at Flitton, for himself and his two wives, for it bears the signature:

EDWARD SHEPHERD ARCH'.

—the phrase used by architects of the time indiscriminately with *des.* to show that it was the design and not the carving for which they were responsible.

After all, it should not surprise a generation which has seen an architect design the Cenotaph—an exact parallel to the employment of Shepherd to design a monument carried out by a sculptor.

Our next sight of Shepherd is in the pages of the *Gentleman's Magazine* for September 14, 1747, when his obituary records him simply as "architect." When a man is publicly described as an architect from 1708 to 1747, it is hard to see

why the title should be denied him. But his theatres are gone, and only the design of this tomb for the Duke of Kent can be seen and, we might add, in all probability the laying out of Mayfair, though his signature on the Duke's monument, Edward Shepherd Arch', is the one personal touch surviving, so far as I can discover, and it is surely time that he obtained some recognition as a representative of the profession adorned by such contemporaries as Gibbs, Adam and Vanbrugh, though he cannot hope to be one of the giants.

KATHERINE ESDAILE

LIBRARY NOTES

Fair Horizon. Buildings of Today.

By Oliver Hill. Collins, 21s.

TO explain modern architecture to our clients, the public, is the purpose of a growing number of writers and publishers and it is no easy task. This book starts with two advantages, plenty of good photographs and an author slightly, as it were, detached from the modern movement yet always sympathetic, liberal, a shade too eclectic perhaps, yet at least not a tub-thumper.

It is of course irresistible to trace from this book the influence on Oliver Hill's own architecture, mainly, I think, J. J. P. Oud, the Dutch architect. A corner shop in the famous Hook of Holland housing scheme based on six concentric curves is singled out for admiration and we see it in immediately the Midland Hotel at Morecambe and the house at Virginia Water. "Here again he used immaculate white walls without projecting capping". Those walls are not so immaculate now, but never mind, here is Asplund's Gothenburg Town Hall extension, Aalto's own house and Gropius' at Lincoln, Mass., the Rio office blocks, the simple Japanese Antonin Raymond, the lushest Palm Springs Neutra, and many more, each greeted with an equally enthusiastic comment.

"Impossible" we say, "to admire all these!" but then we are architects and tend to belong to some "school" (which usually excludes more than it includes) and this book is not for architects but for their clients. What will they make of it? The more sensitive of them will I believe be surprised at the richness of expression by now revealed in the wide range of buildings which can be called modern, but they will also witt at their own lack of richness and consequent lack of hope to enjoy modern architecture at all outside this book.

Modern architecture has indeed erred on the side of drama, luxury, over-emphasis and so on, and it is nearly all very expensive, but it has also produced a much simpler charm chiefly in domestic work, some of which might

have been shown and so touched on an experience we nearly all have in common—namely home. "Architecture" generally is already far too firmly fixed in most lay minds as meaning only churches and things like the Rockefeller Centre. I would try and correct this first and then show that the range of expression can by now include the humble as well as the monumental in a way quite equal sometimes to the best work of the past—another thing laymen are too prone to think impossible.

In the long run, nothing but modern buildings themselves, walked round and through and seen in reality can teach even us architects what a moving experience good architecture can be and how profoundly it can influence our whole lives, not merely excite our emotions and our taste. There are, alas too few such buildings about, but those who live in say, a modern house, will testify to the enormous, even embarrassing, public interest shown.

This public interest needs apparently therefore no stimulation, which is also confirmed by the many books now being published, but does need food and careful guidance. Does Oliver Hill succeed in giving this? On the whole, yes, especially in the short critical explanations under the photographs. The details given of eight pioneer architects, Wright, Oud, Le Corbusier, Gropius, Loos, Van der Rohe, Asplund, Aalto, are well done but of doubtful value for the author's purpose while the last two chapters seem hurried, superficial and even journalese, for example, "The new concept brought on the gleaming wings of science, can solve many of our social ills as well as minister to our aesthetic needs . . . etc."

The chapter on Building Types listing only four, namely, schools, hospitals, multiple dwellings and theatres seems completely arbitrary. What about shops, offices, factories, swimming baths, crematoria, post-offices, railway stations and "non-multiple dwellings" to name only a few? This (for lack of space no doubt) gives the false impression that modern architecture is confined only to a few particular types of buildings.

The ideal book would, I believe, consist in large photographs with only a factual explanation and occasionally a short comment underneath as in the middle section of this book. An essay on the whole subject at the beginning of the book might be desirable, but only if brilliantly done and rather short. But pictures, more expensive perhaps, than words, will always be more expressive ambassadors in the diplomacy of art. And when, oh when are we going to get these in colour, but colour without tomato rhododendrons and cerulean shadows? The publishers, wisely use none in this book.

HERBERT TAYLER.

Minehead, The Development of its Amenities.

Plans and Report. By Thomas Sharp. Published by Minehead U.D.C. 3s. 6d.

EVERY planning scheme raises wider issues than those involved by its detail proposals, as for instance, how far it is justifiable to transform the character of a place; what sort of place should be the aim; and so forth.

Minehead as it stands is an unpretentious small town without slums, fronting north-east to the Bristol Channel and situated on the fringe of the finest walking or riding country in England—Exmoor and its offshoots—all free and open to the wanderer, and presenting no dangers or obstacles to the ordinary active person. The town itself resolves into four sections or "neighbourhoods": (1) the ancient Quaytown, culminating in the harbour—now a shadow of its former self but with considerable scenic charm well worth saving. (2) the "Higher Town" clustered around St. Michael's Church on the southern slope of the North Hill, and comprising the oft-illustrated church steps. (3) The modern town, containing a few interesting survivals such as the medieval manor-office (now miscalled the Old Priory) and the 17th

century Quirck's Almshouses. (4) The once separate village of Alcombe, where the most wholesale recent development has occurred, chiefly because it is relatively level ground whereas Minehead itself is steeply graded. The intervals between these four districts have filled up casually with houses and other buildings of various types. Minehead has no industrial development; the population (about 7,000) is pretty evenly divided between elderly retired people, and those who live by letting lodgings during the short summer season to accumulate sufficient money to support them in idleness during the remaining eight months—with, of course, the tradesmen who serve the needs of all. The two latter classes are most strongly represented on the local authority.

The Council's instructions to Dr. Sharp were "to examine the area of the urban district of Minehead from the point of view of amenity and landscape, and prepare and submit a report thereon, together with a development scheme having particular reference to the coastal area." In this the attraction of visitors can be assumed as the principal aim, and Dr. Sharp has responded in his proposals, which so far ignore residential claims as to treat as an impertinence the intrusion of private houses on the sea-front! Are retired people to be denied any agreeable refuge? Experience suggests it. Some years ago the local Medical Officer of Health in his annual report to the Council declared the proper objective of Minehead to be as a residential resort; a seasonal flood of trippers defeats this object. Is this a selfish outlook? Perhaps, but surely there might be a few pleasant quiet places content to remain as such to cater for the needs of those who have earned the right to peaceful retirement. And this brings up another general question. How do people select their holiday resort? Many no doubt do so sensibly, choosing a place of the type they will enjoy. But others (often misled by deceptive advertisements) choose badly, and at once complain of the lack of "entertainment." It is the quiet places which suffer in the result.

Dr. Sharp's detail proposals are what might be expected, given his terms of reference. He shows a welcome appreciation of existing attractions, and his insistence on the preservation of Quaytown, with a means of doing so (page 19) is excellent. His suggestion for bringing charabanc traffic direct to the sea-front and his sea-front shops are questionable from several aspects and, like many before him, he suggests removal of the gasworks without any idea of a better site. From the town (as differentiated from the visitors') point of view the present site is ideal. A concert hall is a real need which only the war cut out. For this Dr. Sharp makes lavish provision—his is avowedly a long-term programme. He has his little joke too: a dummy lighthouse on the harbour! Dr. Sharp has the courage to propose the demolition of buildings specifically for their ugliness. Bravo! He is unquestionably right in this case, as he was with Exeter's Rougemont Hotel.

EDWIN GUNN.

James Wyatt

By Reginald Turner. Published by Art & Technics Ltd., 58 Frith Street, W.1. Price 8s. 6d.

THIS is the first of a new series of short architectural biographies published by Art & Technics. From the names of the others announced (Henry Holland, Thomas Archer, C. F. A. Voysey, and Le Corbusier) it is evidently the publishers' intention to select architects who have not perhaps received as much attention as they deserve. The series will prove a useful introduction to the subject of each architect concerned, and, since they are to be illustrated with more than fifty plates, will give a reasonably good idea of the most important of each man's works.

Mr. Turner's book on James Wyatt forms an excellent start to the series. Not very much is known about Wyatt's life, but his list of works is formidable enough to make it a difficult task of compression or selection to deal with more than a fraction of them in so short a text as this series comprises. This task Mr. Turner has fulfilled well. The illustrations are, with one exception, excellent. But in the volumes which are to follow, the plate numbers of buildings illustrated should be inserted in the text where the buildings are referred to.

Mr. Turner quotes Eastlake's remark that "No English architect has been so overrated by his friends or so unfairly abused by his enemies as James Wyatt." He rightly says that this might well provide the theme for any study of Wyatt's life. He holds that of the Victorian castigation of Wyatt almost as much was due to reprobation of his moral character and horror at his removal of graves as to his actual architectural treatment of the Cathedrals which he restored. I do not agree that his moral character had any influence on the matter at all. Almost our only knowledge of his, after all not very serious, failings derives from Farington's Diary, which was not published until 1922-7. But his treatment of graves did no doubt have some share in the matter.

The main success of the campaign however was, I think, due to the fact that John Carter anticipated Hitler in demonstrating that if an idea is expressed often enough and with sufficient violence, it will be, to some extent at any rate, believed. When there is added to this the fact that, owing to the inevitable reaction of taste from one age to its successor, his excellent classical work was not admired in the nineteenth century, it sufficiently accounts for his bad reputation being accepted without question until recent years. Of the fact that a re-examination was long overdue, the illustrations in Mr. Turner's book provide additional evidence. His best classical work, such as at Heveningham Hall, Suffolk, and in Wyatt's own house in Foley Place—alas no longer standing—was certainly not surpassed by Adam. Mr. Turner also includes two most interesting plates of the interior of Lee Priory, Kent, Wyatt's earliest Gothic work, of which all traces were generally thought to have been removed by Sir Gilbert Scott's

subsequent reconstruction. These comprise the "Strawberry Room," copied from Strawberry Hill, and the famous Library which Horace Walpole so much admired. Both are charming in their unreal and fanciful fashion and substantiate Walpole's exclamation that Lee was "a child of Strawberry—prettier than the parent". One is delighted to learn that this internal work survives. How sad that the same cannot be said of Fonthill, but I suppose that this regret must be tempered by the thought that it would have been the prize white elephant of the century, hawked unsuccessfully from one Government department to another, and not even the recommendations of the Gowers Committee, if implemented, could have prolonged its life. Perhaps after all it is better that it had an end as dramatic as its life.

GEORGE TREMAINE.

The Countries in Colour— Italy

Photographs by K. Peter Karfeld. Published by Batsford, Price 27s. 6d.

HAVING recently returned from a holiday in northern Italy, when we were unfortunate in having many days with overcast skies, it is a great pleasure to take up this excellent book of photographs in colour to restore one's belief that Italian skies can be blue and that the climate is warm and sunny.

Peter Karfeld is obviously a great artist with the camera; his sense of composition and choice of subject and lighting is beyond reproach, but added to all this the colour is superb. So often one sees coloured postcards or photographs in magazines of Italy that are an insult to the subject, but here at last is a collection of pictures that have the quality of Canaletto's paintings. The rich mellow warmth of old stone and brickwork with its subtle variations of yellows, browns, and reds has been reproduced in these plates in a way that is truly amazing and it makes one wonder if the days of representational painting are not numbered.

In a few cases it is difficult to believe that the colour is absolutely correct. For example, the water surrounding the gondolas (Plate 6) could hardly be that colour, but when the result is so artistic does this matter? After all, an artist is allowed some licence in colour so why not the photographer? Whilst appreciating the fact that true colour reproduction, tonal rendering and all the other technicalities in photography are important for some purposes, it is the finished result that has to be pleasing. Far too much attention in photography nowadays seems to be devoted to technique rather than to the careful selection of subject matter, composition and lighting effects.

The layout and typography is well up to the standard set by Messrs. Batsford but whilst the reproduction is extremely good, there are a few plates in my review copy where the blocks are slightly out of register.

Apart from the 43 coloured plates, the introduction by Harold Acton gives a very interesting background of information which adds considerably to the value of this unique book.

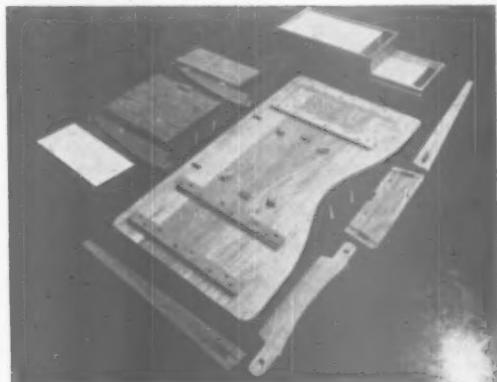
NORMAN WESTWOOD.



DEMOUNTABLE FURNITURE DESIGNED BY ARCON, CHARTERED ARCHITECTS
in collaboration with Taylor Woodrow Construction Ltd., for the Overseas Food Corporation



As part of their development scheme for the Southern Province of Tanganyika, the Overseas Food Corporation have sponsored the erection of a sawmill and joinery works to produce prefabricated buildings and furniture. In the prefabricated houses, the storage furniture is built-in as part of the structure. The movable furniture is, therefore, limited to beds, tables and chairs of various types. The furniture is made from a local hardwood, Muninga, worked and assembled by native labour using joinery machines and avoiding the use of glues. Upholstery had to be removable for washing, and maximum interchangeability of parts was desirable. These facts have conditioned the designs. The essential features of the chairs are the wedge method of assembly and the canting of the front and rear rails in order to provide stiffness in two directions. This wedge assembly is used for both upright chairs, armchairs and settees but, as opposed to the upright chair, the side rails in the armchair and the settee are arched up to receive arm rests, a horizontally driven wedge being used to secure the arm rest to the side rail. The tables are built of two separate assemblies, a leg and rail assembly, and a table-top assembly with or without drawers. The leg and rail assembly is similar in principle to that of the chair frame but the table-top assembly employs a technique similar to that used in the construction of drawing boards. The connection between the leg-framework and the table-top is effected by timber turnbuckles with a locking wedge action.





WELFARE CENTRE AT BECKTON

for the NORTH THAMES GAS BOARD

Consulting Engineers: Brian Colquhoun and Partners

Chief Architect: A. H. SHEARING, A.R.I.B.A.

THIS welfare block for the use of 1,000 employees of the Products Department of the Beckton Gas Works, London, is an early phase of the reconstruction of the works.

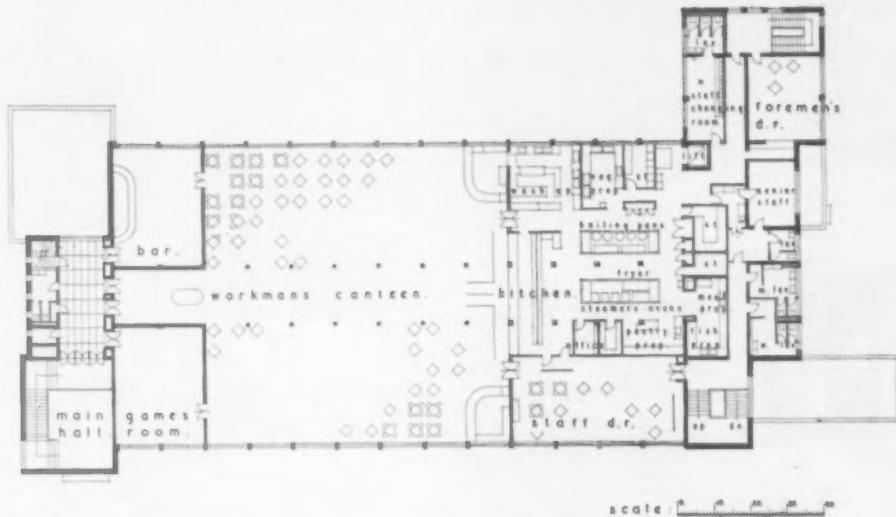
The ground floor contains a decontamination room with vacuum brushes, where employees of the works may ensure that no injurious materials or dusts are clinging to their clothes. After collecting a towel they pass into the locker room where dirty clothes are hung in individual lockers. A modern bath house enables the men to wash at fountains and then use either washing troughs, showers, baths or Sitz baths. The employees then pass into the clean locker room where outdoor clothes are kept, again in individual lockers. The

system is based on pithead baths for miners and allows a man, no matter how dirty he may get while working, to pass out of the works neatly dressed.

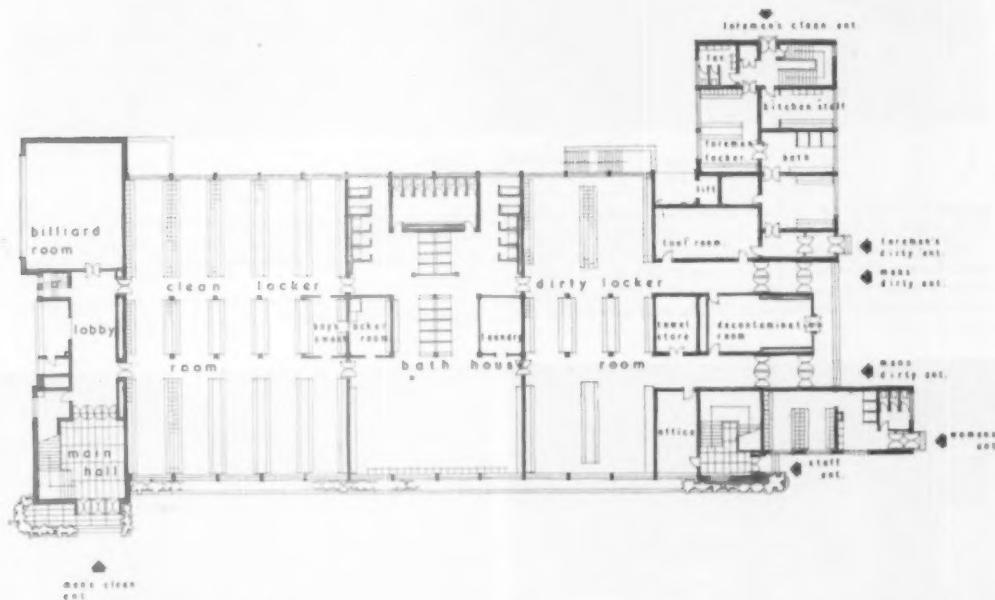
The first floor of the new block has a games room, licensed bar, a canteen on the cafeteria principle seating 600, and tea and coffee snack counters. The kitchen is equipped with the most up-to-date appliances, and there are separate bays for the preparation of different types of food. Smaller canteens cater for the staff, foremen and female workers.

CONSTRUCTION

The external walls are of 11 inch cavity construction and consist mainly of hand-made sand-faced bricks.



FIRST FLOOR PLAN



GROUND FLOOR PLAN

The first floor is of hollow tile with reinforced concrete ribs, and the roof is of a similar construction.

The floors of the canteens and bar are hardwood strip; the kitchen is tiled and the staircases are terrazzo paving. Wherever possible glazed tiles have been used for the internal finish.

All external doors and windows are of aluminium alloy, which have been pre-sulphated and spray-cellulosed with a polychromatic finish and all fittings are of anodized aluminium. Internal doors are of teak faced ply, flush type.

The problem of condensation has been overcome in the bath house and kitchen by treating the ceilings with a spray application of vermiculite plaster. Acoustic tiles are used on the ceilings of the canteen and bar, thereby damping the clatter usually experienced in such rooms.

The building is plenum ventilated and heated by the conversion of low pressure steam available from the Products Works, and piped to the Calorifier room in the basement. In the bath house and canteen the plenum system is assisted by panel heating. The plenum



Workmen's Canteen

system is connected to each individual locker, so that clothes left during working hours are properly aired.

All pipes and electrical conduits are carried in ducts, built into walls and ceilings. The trunk ducts for the plenum system are concealed throughout the building and the whole of the plenum intake and extract to the

lockers is carried through an underground duct, built integrally with the structure, running the full length of the building and connecting directly to the plenum chamber.

The General Contractors were Messrs. Taylor Woodrow Construction Ltd.



WELFARE CENTRE AT BECKTON

CURRENT MARKET PRICES (LONDON)

(These prices apply to material purchased in the quantities named or otherwise as might be expected for a new building of medium size.)

AGGREGATES AND SAND

1½ inch—all in—ballast	15/5	Yard cube
inch do. do.	17/6	delivered
inch screened shingles	14/5	(in five yard
inch do. do.	15/5	loads or
inch granite chippings	55/-	more)
Sharp washed sand	16/4	
Pit sand	16/2	
Building sand	16/2	
Broken brick	17/6	
1½ inch shingle	13/7	
Cartage of muck	6/-	

CEMENTS, LIMES, PLASTERS, ETC.

London: Delivered centrally. Per ton.

CEMENTS—Portland (6 ton loads)	62/6	Paper bags charged 8/- per ton extra.
Do. (but 1 ton to 5 tons 19 cwt.)	67/6	
Do.—Rapid hardening (6 ton loads)	68/6	
Do.—Do. (but in 1 ton to 5 tons 19 cwt.)	73/6	
Do.—"Aquadcrete" (but in 1 ton to 5 tons 19 cwt.)	99/-	
Do.—"417" or Polar (1 ton to 5 tons 19 cwt.)	91/-	Do. 8/- per ton extra.
Do.—White (1 ton lots)	233/-	Bags free.
Keeves Cement—pink—coarse (1 ton to 1 ton 19 cwt.)	161/9	do.
Do.—white—coarse (do.)	166/9	do.

LIME—	93/-	(1 ton loads) delivered.
Hydrated	93/-	(2/3 do.) do.
and	84/6	(4/3 do.) do.
Ground	83/6	(6 do.) do.

PLASTER—	Price	unit	bags
Sirapite, coarse	115/6	per ton included	delivered
Do. finish	123/6	do.	do.
Hardwall	126/6	do.	do.
Plaster, pink coarse	111/9	do.	do.
Do. white do.	119/9	do.	do.
Lime and hair	72/6	per yard cube	do.
Plaster baseboard	1/10	yard super (150 Yds.)	do.

FIRECLAY—			
Stourbridge, loose (1 Ton lots)	126/6	Ton delivered	
Fire putty	50/-	per cwt.	

BRICKS

BACKING BRICKS (In truck loads)—			
Flettons	90/-	per 1,000	delivered
Do. Keyed	92/-	do.	
Do. bullnose	110/-	do.	
Blue wirecuts	386/-	do.	
Sandlime or Common White	90/-	do.	
Southwater engineering (No. 1)	253/6	do.	
Firebricks—2½ in.	50/-	per 100	delivered
Do. —3 in.	58/6	do.	

STOCK BRICKS—			
Mild stocks	150/-	per 1,000	at Works
Second do.	175/-	do.	
First do.	185/-	do.	
Add for delivery—approx. 40/- per 1,000 in lorry loads.			

FACINGS—			
Rustics	110/-	per 1,000	delivered
White	136/-	do.	
Blue pressed, 2½ in.	427/6	do.	
Do. bullnose	453/-	do.	
Reds	280/-	do.	
White glazed stretchers	1082/-	do.	
Do. headers	1069/-	do.	
Do. bullnose	1347/-	do.	
Do. double stretchers	1440/-	do.	
Do. double headers	1307/-	do.	
Breeze fixing bricks	18/3	per 100	
Fire tiles and lumps	25/-	foot cube	
Wall ties—8" x 1" x 1", black	50/-	per cwt.	
Do. but galvanized	68/6	do.	
Concrete mortar (1 : 3) hand-made	65/-	yard cube	

BRICKLAYERS' SUNDRIES—

AIR BRICKS—			
Iron	1/8	each	
Galvanized	2/7	do.	
Terra Cotta	11d.	do.	
	1 ft.	2 ft.	
Chimney pots, Terra Cotta	5/-	do.	

PARTITIONS

Per yard super. (In lorry loads)	2 in.	2½ in.	3 in.
Hollow clinker blocks	3/3	3/6	4/2
Hollow terra-cotta blocks	3/3	3/6	4/2
Do. half blocks (extra cost)	2/-	2/-	2/-
Do. with smooth faces (do.)	4d.	4d.	4d.
Foamed slag blocks for plastering	3/6	6/6	7/-
Cavity do. do.	—	—	6/9
Extra for fair-faced blocks	2/6	2/6	2/6

SINKS—

	6 ins. deep	8 ins. deep
Each.	London Pattern Standard	Belfast pattern Standard Best
24in. x 18in.	44/10	49/6
27in. x 18in.	56/10	62/6
30in. x 18in.	56/10	62/6
	91/-	99/6

TUBES, BLOCKS AND FLUES

Pre-cast concrete reinforced tubular floor tubes	4 in.	5 in.	6 in.
12 ins. square earthenware hollow floor blocks	17/-	21/-	24/- per yard super

GAS FLUE BLOCKS—	Single Flues.	Double Flues
Backing blocks	4/11	9/1 per set of three
Straight do.	2/2	3/8 each
Cover do.	3/2	5/8 do.
Raking do. 45 deg.	4/8	7/7 do.
Do. do. 60 deg.	3/6	5/3 do.
Offset block	5/10	8/7 do.
Closer do.	2/2	3/8 do.
Do. flashing do.	1/10	2/10 do.
Straight flashing do.	11/10	15/7 per set
Terminal and cap	11/7	14/11 do.
Middle do.	11/10	15/6 do.
End do.	7/10	15/1 each

DRAINAGE GOODS

STANDARD LIST

SALT GLAZED SANITARY PIPES AND FITTINGS—

Best Quality	4 in.	6 in.	9 in.
Pipes (2 ft. and under)	1/8	2/6	4/6
Bends and knuckles	2/6	3/9	6/9
Single junctions and saddles	3/4	5/-	9/-
Double collars	3/4	5/-	9/-
Ordinary tapers	3/4	5/-	9/-
Manhole interceptors	17/6	22/6	37/6
Gullies (ordinary)	6/3	6/10	11/3
Extra on cost of last for horizontal inlets	1/6	1/6	1/6
Do. vertical inlets	2/3	2/3	2/3
Do. black iron grids	7d.	1/0	1/8
Do. galvanized do.	1/0	2/1	4/4
Do. stoneware do.	7d.	1/0	1/8

These pipes are subject to the following adjustments according to quality and quantity: Best Quality in 2 ton lots—plus 35%. Ditto 100 pieces—plus 55%. Ditto less than 100 pieces—plus 65%.

British Standard are 7½% more cost than Best as above detailed. Tested pipes are 25% more cost respectively.

IRON DRAINAGE GOODS—

Each	Controlled maximum prices.
Cast iron pipes, 9 feet long	50/-
Do. 6 feet do.	36/8
Do. 4 feet do.	29/4
Do. 2 feet do.	18/1
Short bend	11/8
Junction	20/5
	41/11

CURRENT MARKET PRICES (Continued)

DRAINAGE GOODS—Continued

GULLEY PARTS—

	4 in.	6 in.	each
Traps, high level, invert.	20/6	51/3	each
Inlet, bellmouth pattern	11/9	19/3	do.
Do. with one vertical branch	15/6	33/6	do.
Do. with two do.	45/-	81/-	do.
Sealed cover, with felt washer	9/-	15/6	do.

RAINWATER SHOES—

	4 in.	6 in.	each
With vertical inlet and rebated top	23/6	61/6	each
Extension piece, 6 ins. high	14/3	14/3	do.
Flat loose coated grating	2/6	2/6	do.
Loose solid coated cover	4/5	4/5	po.

INSPECTION CHAMBERS—

	4 in.	6 in.	each
Without branch	55/6	79/6	each
Do. with one branch	77/6	98/6	do.
Do. with two branches	97/6	119/-	do.
Do. with three branches	136/-	157/-	do.
Do. with four branches	156/6	178/-	do.

BROWN GLAZED CHANNELS—

Based on standard list plus 65% (less than 100 pieces)

	4 in.	6 in.	9 in.
Half-round main channel (2 ft. long)	2/0/-	3/1/-	5/7
Extra for stop ends	2/0/-	3/1/-	5/7
Extra for outlets	2/5/-	2/5/-	2/5/-
Channel bends with splayed ends	6/2/-	9/3/-	16/8/-
Three-quarter section	8/3	12/4/-	22/3/-

MANHOLE COVERS—

	Black
24×18 in. Light foot traffic	22/3 each
Do. Strong do.	36/3 do.
Do. Light car traffic	71/9 do.
Do. Road traffic	113/- do.

SUNDRIES—

	Black	Galvanized
Manhole steps	4/-	6/4 each
4 in. Mica valve fire's air inlets (L.C.C.)	-	14/3 do.
Plumber's hemp	-	6/- per lb.
Gasket, caulking	-	1/7 do.
Canvas backed hair felt, 4 in. wide	-	6d. per ft. run

ROOFING MATERIALS

WELSH SLATES (delivered)—

Size in inches	5,000 lots at per 1,000	300 lots at per 100	Under 100 at per doz.
22×11	1380/-	162/-	23/6
20×10	1150/-	135/-	19/6
18×10	900/-	105/-	15/3
16×8	615/-	72/3	10/6
14×9	520/-	61/3	9/-
14×4½	245/-	28/9	4/3

TILES (Broseley and Staffordshire)—

	5,000 lots Per 1,000	Per 100
10½"×6½" Machine made	211/3	30/3
Do. hand made, sand faced	244/7	34/9
Hips, valleys and angles	27/- per dozen	

	Per 1,000	Per 100
Plain concrete tiles	156/9	19/-

QUARRY TILES (delivered)—

	5"×6"×6" 1½"×8"×8"	per 1,000
Plain	242/9	870/9
Sheeting asbestos corrugated, 3 in. pitch	3/10/-	per yard super
Do. 6 in. do.	4/3/-	do.
Sheeting iron galvanized corrugated	48/4	per ewt.
Sheeting zinc (1 to 2 Cwts.)	154/9	do.

ASBESTOS RAINWATER GOODS—

	2½ in.	3 in.	4 in.	6 in.
Pipe in 6 ft. lengths	2/10	3/3	4/8	9/8 yd. lineal
Do. in 4 ft. or 3 ft. do.	4/3	5/1½	7/-	14/6 each
Shoes	1/9½	2/2	3/1½	7/8 do.
Branches	3/3	3/10½	5/4½	13/5 do.
Bends	2/1	2/7½	3/9	8/5 do.
Swan necks—6 in projection	2/10	3/1½	4/6	9/11 do.
Pipe clips	1/3½	1/4	2/4	2/7½ do.

ASBESTOS O.G. GUTTERS AND FITTINGS—

	4 in.	5 in.	6 in.	8 in.
In 6 ft lengths	2/7½	3/5	4/2	5/4½ yd. lineal
In 4 ft. or 3 ft. do.	3/1½	5/1½	6/3	8/1 each
Angles and nozzles	2/2	2/10	3/5	4/2 do.
Stop ends	6½d.	9d.	10d.	1/2 do.
Drop ends	1/9½	2/0½	2/7½	3/6½ do.
Union clips	1/1	1/3½	1/9½	2/2½ do.

STONE

	Per foot cube
Whitbed Portland, building quality, at Nine Elms Station	6/4½
Do. Monumental quality do.	6/7½
Bath Stone, at Paddington or South Lambeth Stations	5/7

TIMBER (Changing in April)

In quantities less than £20 in value, add 20%.
Softwood.—Sawn.—Random lengths.

2"×9" of good quality.	Per standard.	Per foot cube.
Douglas fir (June, 1949)	£102½	12/5½
Swedish—redwood	£80	9/8½

	in.	in.	1½ in.	1 in.
Plain edge unsorted flooring, 7 in. wide	58/3	76/-	95/-	114/-

See: The Imported Softwood Prices Order, 1949—No. 1079 for instructions, further details of sizes, qualities and prices.

SUNDRIES—

Felt, roofing and inodorous (best)	2/14 yard super
Do., inodorous, 2nd quality and sarking	1/7 do.
Do., sheathing, black	1/2 do.
Glue	1/8 per lb.
	Glass paper
Nails: brads (24")	46/6 cwt.
	Cut clasps (24")
Panel pins	9d. per lb.
	Sash line, cotton (No. 8)
Wall boards	1/9d. per lb.
	Insulating
Insulating, 1"	1 per sq. yd.
Hardboard: 1"	5½d. and 7½d.
	7½d. per sq. ft.
Slag wool	3/ foot cube
Wood screws: 1½" long—No. 8 size—per gross	Steel 2/7
	Japanned round head 3/4". Brass 7/2.
	Brass round head 9/2½

HARDWOOD—

	Prime	1 in.	1 in.	2 in.
Mahogany (African)	11d.	1/3½	1/6	3/2
Do. (Honduras)	1/5½	2/0½	2/3½	5/1
Oak (American), white—northern				
—plain, kiln dried	1/0/-	1/5½	1/8	3/9
Do.—Quartered	1/1½	1/7	1/10	4/4
Do.—European—waney edge	11d.	1/3½	1/5	2/11
Teak—Burma and Siam 1st class	2/4	3/3	3/9	7/5
Walnut (African)	11d.	1/3½	1/6	3/2

QUALITY, STANDARD SOFTWOOD DOORS.

1½ins. 4 Panels, horizontal, moulded both sides, in quantities of from 12 to 49.

	2' 9"×6' 6" at 55/6 each.	2 ins. do., but top panel open, with beads.	
2' 6"×6' 6" at 68/- each	2' 9"×6' 6"	2 ins. 3 panel, do. as last.	
2' 3"×6' 6" at 49/9 each.	2' 6"×6' 6" at 64/3 each.	2' 9"×6' 6" at 62/9 each.	
2' 0"×6' 6" at 47/3 each.	2' 6"×6' 6" at 60/3 each.	2' 6"×6' 6" at 57/- each.	
		2' 6"×6' 6" at 54/- each.	

CURRENT MARKET PRICES (Continued)

IRONMONGERY

	2in.	3in.	4in.	5in.	6in.
	8d.	1/1	1/8d	3/5	4/6
Cast iron Butts, per pair					
Hinges, spring, single action regulating, japanned, each	6/-	8/3	11/-	13/9	
Do. but double action spring only, each	11/-	15/-	20/9	25/3	
Do. blank only, each	5/-	8/6	11/9	13/6	
	12in.	18in.	24in.	30in.	36in.
Tee hinges (japanned) per pair	1/5	2/8	-	-	-
Do. but stronger per pair	1/11	3/8	5/8	-	-
Hook and Ride hinges per pair	-	-	10/3	12/6	19/3
BOLTS—each—	3in.	4in.	6in.	8in.	10in.
Cabinet, barrel, straight or necked	1/2	1/6	1/11		
Square spring, with brass knob	1/4	1/10	3/4		
Tower bolts	1/3	1/10	2/6	3/-	3/8
Barrel bolts	2/1	3/1	4/1	5/2	6/3
Add to Tower or Barrel bolts if necked	4d.	5d.	6d.	6d.	6d.
LOCKS—each—					
Rim lock, 2 lever, wrot case	8/9				
Mortice lock, 2 lever, bushed	11/9				
Cylinder latches, japanned case	11/9				
Brass sash fastener			each	3/8	
Casement fasteners (malleable)			do.	1/6	
Do. stays (do.)			do.	2/-	
Axle pulleys (brass face, iron wheel)			each	2/-	
Do. as last but with brass wheel			each	3/9	
Sash line, No. 8 Anchor yellow label			per yard	10d.	

METAL GOODS

Basis —Rolled steel joists, all sections from 5" x 4½" to 16" x 6" inclusive (except 9" x 7", 10" x 8", 12" x 7" and 14" x 8") (over one ton)	£23. 10. 0 per ton
Extras—9" x 7" section.	5/- do.
4" x 4", 5" x 3", 10" x 8", 12" x 8", 14" x 8" and 16" x 8" to 20" x 7" sections inclusive	10/- do.
22" x 7" section	15/- do.
4" x 2½", 4" x 3", and 24" x 7" sections	20/- do.
Steel angles and tees	£24.0.0 and £25.0.0 do.
Steel bars (average ex mills)	£25.0.0 do.
Mild steel rods ½" diameter and upwards, cut to lengths within the usual margin and bent to normal schedules for reinforcement	29/3 per cwt.
Extras per ton—	
½ in. and ¾ in. diameter in size	15/- per ton
½ in. do. do.	15/- do.
¾ in. do. do.	30/- do.
½ in. do. do.	45/- do.
¾ in. do. do.	60/- do.
½ in. do. do.	90/- do.
Extras for length—	
5 ft. to 3 ft. ..	7/6 do.
3 ft. to 2 ft. ..	15/- do.
2 ft. ..	22/6 do.
40 ft. to 45 ft. ..	15/- do.
45 ft. to 50 ft. ..	22/6 do.
Bolts and nuts ..	70/- per cwt.
Trench covering, including trays 1½ in. deep and rebated frames, 9 in. wide	8/9 foot run
Do., but 12 in. wide	12/- do.
Do., but 14 in. wide	13/- do.
Do., but 18 in. wide	14/6 do.

METAL WINDOWS AND DOORS

Steel casement doors and frames for glazing	7/6 foot super
Do. folding type	7/- do.
Fireproof steel framed doors	28/- do.
Strong room doors	60/- do.
Strong room gates	25/- do.
Steel casement windows and frames part opening..	5/9 do.

CHAIN LINK FENCING

In 25 yards lineal rolls inclusive of line wire.
2 in. mesh.

	36	42	48	60	72
10½ Wire gauge	68/10	80/4	91/10	114/6	137/7
12½ do.	48/5	56/6	64/7	80/-	96/10
14½ do.	34/7	40/4	46/1	57/8	69/2

DOUBLE SOOT DOORS AND FRAMES—

Fitted with brass turnbuckle and cast key	9in. x 9in.	12in. x 9in.	14in. x 12in.
..	14/-	17/-	24/6

SLIDING DOORS, GATES AND PARTITIONS—

Factory sliding doors in two leaves containing about 100 square feet with mild steel angle frames covered with 24 gauge corrugated galvanized sheeting and including hanging tubular track and gear complete	7/- foot super
Factory entrance gates with mild steel frames clad with 2 in. mesh chain link complete	5/- do.
Steel partitioning, glazed (rough cast) and stove enamelled	10/- do.

STEEL ROOF LIGHTS—

Lanterns with vertical sides, and hipped roof, glazed with ½ in. cast glass and lead flashed (180 ft. super or over, all surfaces measured)	10/6 foot super
Skylights of similar construction (180ft. super or over, all surfaces measured)	9/9 do.

BOILERS WITH INSULATING JACKETS—

Heating power B.T.U.s per hour, capacity—						
49,000	..	..	..	..	..	815 0 0
62,000	..	..	..	..	..	17 10 0
75,000	..	..	..	..	..	20 10 0
89,000	..	..	..	..	..	24 0 0

Heating radiators for water or steam 3/- per sq. ft. of heating surface

BRONZE WIRE GRILLES FOR RADIATORS—

½ in. mesh—½ in. flat wire—17 gauge knuckled over	
½ in. wide x 10 gauge bronze metal frame	10/- per sq. ft.

GAS, WATER AND STEAM TUBES

(From Standard List.)

Internal Diameter—	½ in.	¾ in.	1 in.	1½ in.	2 in.	2½ in.	3 in.	3½ in.	4 in.	5 in.
Tubes .. . per ft.	4d.	4½d.	5½d.	6½d.	9½d.	1/1	1/4½	2/1	3/2	5/2
Bends .. . each	1d.	1d.	1d.	1d.	1d.	1/2	1/7½	2/4	3/2	4/3
Elbows, square .. .	10d.	11d.	11d.	11d.	11d.	1/2	1/6	2/2	2/7	4/8
Elbows, round .. .	11d.	11d.	11d.	11d.	11d.	1/2	1/5	1/8	2/4	2/10
Tees .. . do.	1/—	1/—	1/—	1/—	1/—	1/—	1/—	1/—	2/—	3/—
Crosses .. . do.	2/2	2/4	2/9	3/3	4/1	5/6	6/7	10/8		
Backnits .. . do.	2d.	2d.	3d.	3½d.	5d.	6d.	8d.	1/1		
Sockets .. . do.	3d.	3d.	4d.	5d.	6d.	8d.	10d.	1/3		
Sockets, diminished do.	4d.	5d.	7d.	9d.	1/—	1/4	2/—			

DISCOUNTS OFF ABOVE

In random lengths and in quantity.

TUBE—	
Class A (light)	—38½ %
Class B (heavier)	—32 %
Class C (heaviest)	—22½ %
Black	—17 %
Do.	—12 %
Galvanized	do.
+	3 %
do.	do.

FITTINGS—

Light weight	—12½ %
Heavy do.	—5 %

Black

do.

+

7 %

Galvanized

do.

Rain water pipes, 6 ft. lengths,	2 in.	2½ in.	3 in.	3½ in.	4 in.	5 in.
per yard	2/8	2/9½	3/1½	3/6½	4/1½	5/4
Shoes .. . each	1/1½	1/3½	1/6	2/—	2/3	4/0
Bends .. . each	1/3½	1/6	1/10½	2/3	2/8½	4/0½
Heads .. . each	1/10½	2/1½	2/6	3/0½	3/4½	6/0½
Offsets, 4½ in. projection each	1/7½	2/—	2/3	2/6½	3/3	5/7½
Do. 9 in. do.	2/1½	2/4½	2/9½	3/6	4/2½	6/7½
Single junction .. . each	1/11½	2/3½	2/9½	3/3	3/11½	6/3½
Half round gutters, 6 ft. lengths,	per yard	—	—	1/3½	1/5½	1/10
Angles and nozzles .. . each	—	—	1/0½	1/2½	1/3½	1/7½
Step ends .. . each	—	—	3½d.	3½d.	7d.	7d.
O.G. gutters, 6ft. lengths per yd.	—	—	1/8½	1/10½	1/10½	2/5½
Angles and nozzles .. . each	—	—	1/5½	1/5½	1/6	2/—
Stop ends .. . each	—	—	4½d.	5½d.	6d.	9d.

The above prices plus 75% added to foot of invoice.

CURRENT MARKET PRICES (Continued)

PLASTERING MATERIALS

	Price	Unit
Metal lathing (1/8 in. x 24G.)	2/5	per yard super
1/8 in. Plaster boards (gypsum) (150 Yds.)	1/10	do.
6 in. x 6 in. white glazed tiling	14/-	do.
Hair	84/6	per cwt.
1/8 in. granite chippings	60/-	per yard cube
Carborundum	1/6	per lb.
Cement waterpoof	1/4	do.
Lath nails (galvanized) (15 gauge) (1/2 Cwt.)	1/-	do.

	Supply	Fix
1/8 in. insulating board in suspended ceiling on and including tee bearers, and trim and fixing to underside of purlins or beams	14/-	6/-

PLUMBER'S GOODS

Per cwt.	3½ lb. lead and Delivered in quantities of 2 Tons	Lead pipes upwards in coil	Lead soil pipes	Allowance for old lead 75/-
	105/6	106/9	109/9	

IRON SOIL AND WASTE PIPE—

	2 in.	2½ in.	3 in.	3½ in.	4 in.
L.C.C. coated (M) per yard	3/1	3/4	3/8	4/2	4/9
Bends	each 2/3	2/6	2/9	3/6	3/11
Swan necks, 4½" projection, do.	2/9	3/3	4/5	5/11	5/11
Do. 9 in. do.	3/9	4/2	5/1	5/11	5/7
Junctions	do. 2/9	3/6	4/2	4/10	5/7
Round access doors	do. 5/3	5/3	5/3	5/7	5/7

The above prices plus 75% added to foot of invoice.

GALVANIZED CISTERNS—

Less than four.	100	200	300 gallons.
14 gauge. Angle iron ..	116/-	209/-	286/- each
12 do. at top and ..	140/-	234/-	318/- each
1½" corner plates..	162/6	266/-	367/- each

HOT WATER TANKS—

	25	30	50 gallons.
12 gauge, riveted ..	89/-	97/6	134/6 each
1½" with ring ..	98/-	106/-	149/6 each

CYLINDERS—

	25	37	48 gallons.
12 gauge. All riveted ..	124/6	138/-	157/- each
1½" and handhole ..	137/-	153/6	175/- each

PLUMBER'S BRASSWORK—

	each	1 in.	1½ in.	2 in.	2½ in.	3 in.	4 in.
Ball valve with fly nut and union ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Screw down stop cock with union at each end ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chromium plated, easy clean, crutch head bib cock—for iron ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Do. but capstan head ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bib tap with elbow back plate, screwed iron ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Do. but with union for lead ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Brass sink waste with outlet washer, plug, chain, stay and union ..	—	—	—	10/-	12/6	—	—
Brass inspection cap and screw ..	—	—	—	1/6	1/7	2/2	3/-
Lead "P" trap with cleaning cap ..	—	—	5/3	5/6	7/2	10/2	—
Lead "S" trap do. ..	—	—	5/11	6/9	8/11	12/6	—
Boiler screws, double nutted	1/4	1/8	2/5	4/10	—	—	—
Unions, lead to iron ..	1/8	2/9	3/4	4/2	5/6	10/6	—
		each					
Galvanized wire balloon guards	—	2 in.	3 in.	4 in.	—	—	—
		1/6	1/7	1/8	—	—	—
Brass sleeves ..	2 in. = 3/2	—	4 in. = 6/-	—	—	—	—
Brass thimbles ..	2 in. = 3/8	—	4 in. = 5/9	—	—	—	—
Brass cap and screw ..	2½ in. = 8/10	—	3 in. = 10/8	—	—	—	—
Canvas-backed hair felt, 4ins. wide, 1/0½ yard.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wrot iron pipe hooks, 3/- dozen.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pipe nails (average), 2/- dozen.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gasketting, 1/7 lb.	—	Hemp, 6/- lb.	—	—	—	—	—
Solder (Plumbers), 3/- lb.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Copper sheets over 4' 0" £230 per ton basis

COPPER TUBES—Extract from B.S. 659/1944—

Internal work (semi hard). 3 Cwt. lots.

Nominal bore.	Outside diameter	Gauge.	Weight lb. per ft.	Price per lb.	Price per ft.
½ in.	0.596	19	0.27	34½	9.32
¾ in.	0.846	19	0.39	33½	12.97
1 in.	1.112	18	0.62	32	19.84
1½ in.	1.362	18	0.76	31½	23.94
1½ in.	1.612	18	0.91	31½	28.44
2 in.	2.128	17	1.40	32½	45.82

CAPILLARY TYPE CONNECTIONS—copper to copper

Each	½ in.	¾ in.	1 in.	1½ in.	2 in.
Straight ..	1/8	2/4	3/9	4/11	6/8
Bends ..	4/5	5/5	7/10	10/9	16/11
Tees ..	4/1½	4/9	7/8	11/3	16/0
Brackets (Brass)..	2/3	2/7	3/-	3/2	3/7

GLASS

English flat drawn Sheet Glass in squares, cut to size	Ordinary Glazing Quality
24 oz., do. ..	5/d.
26 oz., do. ..	7/d.
32 oz., do. ..	9½d.

Prices shown for Figured, Rolled and Cathedral, Rolled and Wired and Prismatic apply to quantities over 500 feet super.

Figured, Rolled and Cathedral glass, cut to size, per foot super: White 7½d. Tinted 10d.

Prismatic glass, cut to size 1/2 per foot super

Rolled and wired glass, cut to size, per foot super:

Rolled	... . . . .	7½d.
½" or ¾" do.	... . . . .	8½d.
½" or ¾" Rough cast	... . . . .	8½d.
½" Wired, rolled or cast	... . . . .	9½d.
Georgian wired cast	... . . . .	10½d.
½" Wired arctic..	... . . . .	1/8
Fluted (No. 4) ..	... . . . .	1/-
Feathered ..	... . . . .	1/-

POLISHED PLATE GLASS, cut to sizes, ordinary substance approximately ½ in.

Per foot super.	General Glazing	Selected Glazing	Silvering Quality
In plates not exceeding			
2 feet super in each	2/8	2/10	3/4
3 feet	3/-	3/5	4/1
5 feet	3/2	3/10	4/7
45 feet	3/9	4/1	5/7
100 feet	4/5	5/7	7/2

Extra sizes, i.e. plates exceeding 100 feet super in each, or 160 inches long, or 96 inches wide, at higher prices.

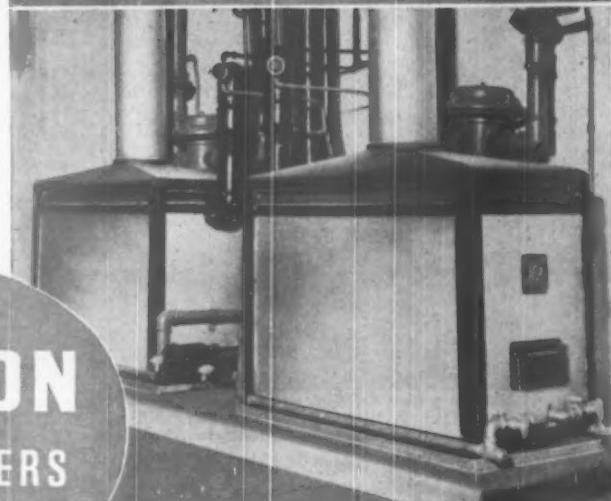
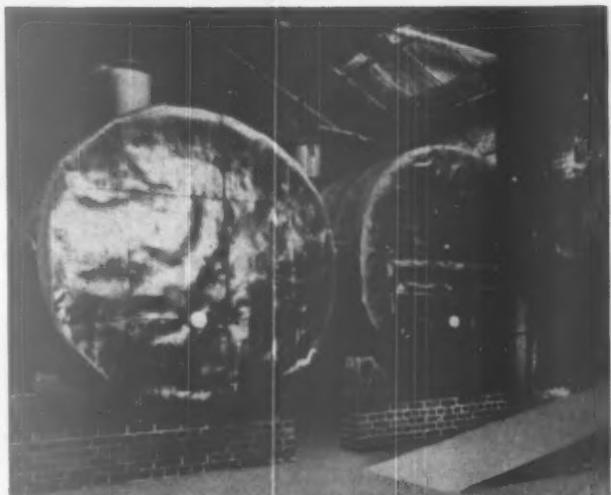
PAINTS AND VARNISH

	Price	Unit
Aluminium ..	35/9	Gallon
Dryers ..	50/3	Cwt.
Distemper, washable (best) ..	82/6	Cwt.
Enamel, best white ..	57/-	Gallon
Knottng ..	26/-	Gallon
Gold Paint ..	79/3	Gallon
White Lead ..	149/-	Cwt.
Linseed Oil, boiled (5 gallon lots) ..	16/8	Gallon
Do. raw .. (do.) ..	16/3	Gallon
Mixed Paint (white lead) ..	48/-	Gallon
Putty ..	49/-	Cwt.
Size ..	8/-	Firkin
Tar ..	2/-	Gallon
Terebine ..	16/-	Gallon
Japan ..	21/6	Gallon
Varnish, hard oak ..	24/-	Gallon
Do. copal ..	28/6	Gallon
Do. flat ..	37/-	Gallon
Whiting Gilders ..	7/6	Cwt.
Petrifying liquid ..	6/-	Gallon
Solignum ..	8/-	Gallon
Creosote ..	2/-	Gallon
Ceiling Distemper ..	32/-	Cwt.
Turpentine substitute ..	4/6	Gallon
Bitumen Solution ..	5/-	Gallon
Paperhangers' Paste ..	32/-	Cwt.

Recommendation for specification "MADE BY DE LA RUE" GLUCOSE STORAGE PROBLEM!

At Messrs. Cartons Ltd. Battersea Factory glucose is stored in liquid form at a constant temperature in two lagged Lancashire Boiler shells. Rigid control of temperature is essential in order to prevent discolouration of the glucose. Heating is by specially designed coils fed with hot water from two Rex model POTTERTON Boilers. Temperature control is effected by PERFECTA Thermostats and control valves.

POTTERTON Gas Fired Boilers will suit your most exacting commercial and domestic specifications. May we send you literature?



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GAS FIRED BOILERS**

**THOMAS DE LA RUE & CO. LTD. (POTTERTON GAS DIVISION),
IMPERIAL HOUSE, 84/86 REGENT STREET, LONDON, W.1**

Northern Area: 4 Albert Square, Manchester 2. Midlands Area: Portobello Works, Warwick.

The closed shop

The only difference between a shop door and a house door used to be a few small panes of glass in the upper part of the former; both doors were shut, and although the shop door was not locked against the would-be customer, there was no invitation to enter. Today that invitation is supplied by large doors of sparkling transparent, shock-resisting "ARMOURPLATE" glass, that give an uninterrupted view of the inside of the shop from the street, and swing back at a touch to admit customers. Make the shop brighter and better by opening it up with



Fenchurch Street in the late 17th Century

"ARMOURPLATE" Glass Doors



Brown's Furniture Store, Leicester.

Shopfitting Contractors: A. Edmunds & Co. Ltd., Birmingham 19.

Architects and Architectural Students are invited to consult our Technical Sales and Service Department at St. Helens, or our West End Office at Selwyn House, regarding the properties and uses of glass. Head Office and Works: St. Helens, Lancashire. Telephone: St. Helens 4001. West End Office and Showrooms: Selwyn House, Cleveland Row, St. James's, S.W.1. Telephone: Whitehall 5672-6. Send for the "ARMOURPLATE" Glass Doors booklet.

Supplies are available through the usual trade channels

PILKINGTON BROTHERS LIMITED

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NEWS of the BUILDING INDUSTRY

INCENTIVE

The Building Industry is but grudgingly accepting the implications of incentives. The die-hard builder who refuses to recognize the trend of the times may die hard, but his passing is sure to be rapid.

Payment by results is perhaps a term more in keeping with the work of the Building Industry than incentives. The great incentive, fear of unemployment, has gone.

From October, 1947, builders throughout the country have been allowed, if they desire, to institute bonus schemes to afford extra pay for extra output, subject to terms defined in the National Settlement. In drawing up this agreement the authors framed it on an elastic basis for two years. During the early months of the optional settlement employers were not the only objectors—many trade union leaders and operatives were definitely hostile. It was said that incentives in the Building Industry meant the negation of good craftsmanship and that shoddy work was inevitable. Such statements could only be regarded as admissions of weakness in organization or lack of will to organize.

The first aim is for a "target" or "yardstick" giving the level of output the builder should get from an operative in an hour of work, for which he is paid the standard National Rate. Experience shows that if 100 represented an hour's output in 1938-9, then the average output per man had fallen by 1946-7 to 50.60. There have been exceptions. But if output remains at the existing low level, greater numbers will be required in the industry and costs will soar to such a level that building work will finally have to cease, in the interests of commercial and national economy.

The time is long overdue for greater collaboration inside the Industry between employers and men, and all associated firms and trades. To-day we live in a changing world and there is more to be gained by pooling ideas for the benefit of all and the preservation of the trade.

The Building Industry has first-class leaders with imagination, organizing ability and drive, but they can only be partly effectual because those they represent only give them half their confidence.

What does the builder gain by incentives? The job is speeded, with consequent saving in site salaries, office expenses, travelling time, non-productive labour and supervision. Plant is available more quickly for other contracts. Bonds and retention moneys are released earlier. Head office overheads are reduced.

Providing the target or basic rate is set "inside" the estimated labour cost, these costs are kept within the estimate.

The operative's wage packet is increased by the margin of saving which also gives the builder a further

"The Architect and Building News" believes that there are more ways than cash incentives of increasing production.

But incentives have clearly come to stay. Whether they will be made compulsory remains to be seen. Since October, 1947, when the system was adopted for the first time in the Building Industry on a voluntary basis, some measure of agreement has been reached on the best methods of operating incentive schemes. Now a book has been published by an expert on the subject.* This gives a practical view of the problem. That there are other opinions we know, and those views will be welcomed both by the author and by the editor for publication.

The important point is that, with the existing set-up, individual proposals should be passed through official channels and publicly discussed before being put into operation. To encourage such discussion arrangements have been made with Frank Russon, F.I.O.B., the author of "Bonusing for Builders" to print extracts from his book.

These articles summarize what Mr. Russon says. Here is a basis for further discussion.

margin to reduce tenders for future contracts.

From the architect's and client's viewpoints incentives lead to earlier completion of the job with consequent creation of good will.

The operative is contented, and instead of drifting from job to job prefers to stay with an employer who gives him a square deal. Lost time and absenteeism are minimized, and instead of waiting for the next operation the operatives readily ask the foreman what they have to do next.

Difficulties are experienced if materials are not available, and operatives have cause for complaint if materials are not ordered well in advance.

The shortage of builders' quantity surveyors can be largely overcome by builders training intelligent youths, and, in this connection, the administration of incentives is an excellent training medium.

Another difficulty, not insurmountable, is the dislocation to bonus schemes caused by variations in contracts.

An important factor to be faced is that nearly 50 per cent of building trade employees transfer from one builder to another at frequent intervals. The fact that an operative can leave the employment of a concern which practises bonusing, to work for a firm which does not, may cause confusion in the operative's mind and could lead to a chaotic condition in the industry. The abstaining builder would be to blame. It is therefore essential that all builders should adopt some method of linking wages with output. The practice of giving bonus or plus rates not related to the actual work performed is subversive to the future welfare of the industry.

According to the Joint Settlement,

**Bonusing for Builders*, by Frank Russon, F.I.O.B. Norman Tiptaff, Ltd. Price 10/- net.

profit sharing and merit awards do not appear to be within the terms laid down. The terms of settlement would require amendment before these could be applied. Should merit awards be introduced, the effect in the majority of cases would be the payment of increased wages as a cloak for incentives.

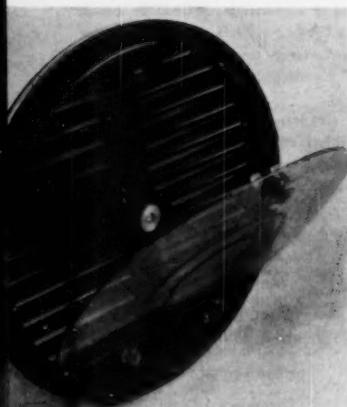
If the employers and trade unions are to continue to have joint control of wages policy (which is essential for good relations with the trade) it is vital that incentive schemes obtain some measure of uniformity. Plus rates, or bonuses not related to output, should be prohibited. Many concerns are not desirous of allowing apprentices to participate in bonus schemes, on the ground that they are at work to be taught craftsmanship only. Obviously apprentices should be encouraged to turn out work of quality so that pride of achievement be inculcated. It must not be assumed, however, that when the apprentice has served two or three years a good rate of output is not equally desirable. A boy who likes his job is usually ambitious to turn out quantity as well as quality.

A combined operation is required. The professional associates in the Building Industry could materially assist in the fostering of incentives by encouraging bonus systems on all their jobs.

With cost control obtained through incentives, old costing methods will rapidly become redundant. Maximum productivity is now required. All enterprising builders want to see their workers earning a satisfactory wage, based on output. The aim should be to provide incentives for everyone in the industry.

(To be continued)

The next article will cover the variations of incentive schemes necessary for different types of work and the working of incentives.



MOSAICS STRUCTURES A2/i

A combined fascia and soffit made with no longitudinal joints, in aluminium to stand up to 6' lengths. The soffit is corrugated to add extra strength. Fixing is by shaped brackets which slide into the fascia soffit and are nailed to every third rafter. The rake on the brackets automatically sets the fascia-soffit plumb. Rakers need not be planed. Gutters brackets have 3 slots to allow for fall when fixing. All lengths are numbered and marked S—small or L—large. Joints are formed by sliding 5 members into L members with adjustable overlap of approximately 3".

MOSAIC SERVICES VENTILATION B2/i

A fresh-air damper which can be supplied ready fitted to specified glass pane sizes, if required, as a complete unit. Minimum pane size is 7". Effective area is 25 sq. in. Diameter is 6" to fit 6½" diameter hole in glass or partition. Available in brown, cream or clear plastic with or without transparent flap. The fixing is made in two mouldings with cork washers between. The flap closes with "clip" action.

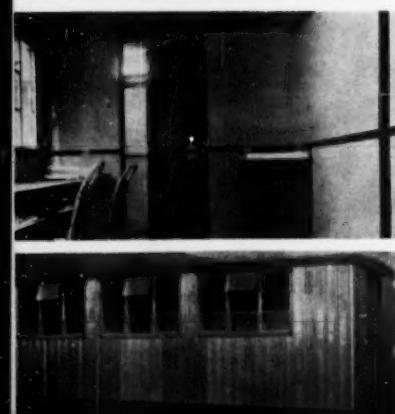
The damper is packed in separate cartons, 7½" x 1½", gross weight 1 lb.

MOSAIC SERVICES HEATING B3/i

High Temperature Panel Heater for wall mounting—upright or horizontal—in industrial locations. The panel is all metal construction, area 24" x 15" with a front radiating surface made up of separate cells each carrying a low temperature element. These are interconnected by bus bars to common mains wiring terminals. Mounting is generally on a wall at a height of 8-9 ft. and an angle of approximately 30°. The bracket mounting gives variability between vertical and 40°. Finish of the radiating surface is cream vitreous enamel. The casing is cadmium-plated steel. Standard loading is 1,500 watts (1 k.w. to special order). Voltage range is 220/250 volt A.C. or D.C. (100/120 or 200/220 to special order).

MOSAICS PLANT E2/i

Interior and exterior of a recently produced mobile site office. The type illustrated is 22' x 7' x 6' 6". Other models are 16' x 7' x 6' 6" and 12' x 7' x 6' 6". Exterior finish is of thin gauge fluted aluminium sheet on a steel channel-section, welded chassis and frame. Interior fittings include lavatory basin and 2' 0" wide desk with shelf. Walls are lined with insulating board. Adjustable jacks are fitted to each corner. The chassis is fitted with towing ring and the wheels have internal expanding brakes.



MOSAICS

THE ARCHITECT AND BUILDING NEWS
JULY 14, 1950

● INFORMATION AND CATALOGUES RECEIVED

- National Building Studios Bulletin No. 8 gives guidance on the choice of mortar for different types of work. Published for D.S.I.R. by H.M.S.O., price 1s., by post 1s. 1d. U.S.A. 30 cents.
- Zinc Abstracts, Vol. B : Number 6 for June issued by the Zinc Development Association. Abstracts include three on corrosion.
- Alabastine Co. (British), Ltd., have produced an illustrated brochure showing wall and ceiling finishes which can be achieved with Alabascote. The booklet is available to decorators as a means of showing prospective customers a variety of textured finishes.
- Revised list of members of the Ballast, Sand and Allied Trades Association gives addresses and telephone numbers classified according to counties with the situations of pits, railway sidings, wharves, etc.
- Faults in arc welds are the subject of a photographically illustrated memorandum reprinted from Welding Research and issued by the British Welding Research Association. Price 2s.
- Tower Clocks is a recent catalogue from Gent & Co., Ltd., which gives a brief illustrated outline of types available with their respective and relative merits.
- Chasewater Engineering Company, Ltd., has produced the first of a proposed series of illustrated pamphlets showing the firm's equipment as applicable to various groups of user. This one shows shovels, cranes and dumpers suited to the work of local authorities.
- The telephone number of Aluminium, Ltd., The Adelphi, Strand, London, W.C.2, is now Trafalgar 7878.

MOSAICS

This new feature—Memorandum of Specification Accessories, Card Index Series — started in last week's issue. As the name implies the feature is designed to provide architects with a ready-made card index to new products. The scheme is explained in *The Architect and Building News* of July 7th.

The names and addresses of manufacturers of any item illustrated in MOSAICS, together with more detailed information relating to their products—including price and availability—will be forwarded to readers on request.

Letters should quote the serial number and be addressed to :

The Associate Editor,
The Architect and Building News,
Dorset House,
Stamford Street, S.E.1

Please mark the envelope MOSAICS.

* INTEREST *

LEEDS BUILDING WEEK, from September 11th-16th, will be a joint presentation by the Government, the Building Industry and the associated Professions of the latest developments in methods, machines and materials for raising output and reducing costs.

The Leeds show pavilions will be of novel framed canvas construction.

The R.I.B.A., the N.F.B.T.E., the N.F.B.T.O., and the N.C.B.M.P. will all be represented. Government departments exhibiting will be the M.O.W., M.O.H., Min. of Lab., Min. of Ed., Min. of T. & C.P., Min. of Ag., and D.S.I.R.

It is expected that there will be a very large display of machines and of power hand tools.

During the week there will be lectures by members of the Industry and Professions.

NEW DISPLAY SETS for the use of technical colleges have been designed and built by the M.O.W. and are now ready to go out on loan.

PLYWOOD AND HARDWOOD controls were changed from July 1st, when all plywoods other than those manufactured in Russia or Finland (excepting large size brands) and Douglas Fir manufactured in U.S.A. or Canada were freed from consumer licensing.

Full details are in Control of Timber Order 54, Statutory Instrument 1950, No. 1035. H.M.S.O. Id.

A REMEDY FOR THE CEMENT SHORTAGE lies in the hands of the builders themselves, say the M.O.W., who have issued an Economy Memorandum (obtainable free from Room 617, M.O.W., Lambeth Bridge House, London, S.E.1, or at Regional Offices). It is based on the report of the Committee on Cement Economy, on which were represented all sides of the Building Industry. By following the recommendations contained in the appendix to this report, not more than 6-7½ tons of cement (apart from prefabricated items, e.g. concrete tiles) need be used for building a normal brick house of 1,000 sq. ft. gross. This allowance should cover all cement requirements including oversite concrete or solid concrete ground floors, drains, paths, lintels, fences, etc. The higher figure should include rough-casting, although few houses require it where 11-in. cavity wall construction is adopted.

The practice of gauging mortar for brickwork with cement is possibly the largest single factor that can lead to a shortage, and one where the maximum saving is possible. Mortar accounts for more cement than any other single item in building a house. By gauging mortar with lime, not only are better results obtained, but two-thirds of the cement normally used are saved.

JACK OLDRING & CO. LTD. have announced that they will shortly be opening a new depot in Cardiff. Lima Excavator owners in Wales will be able to take advantage of this service from July 24th.

Owners of other equipment distributed by Jack Oldring will, it is expected, be offered a repair service by October 1st.

FLUORESCENT LIGHTING has been installed in classrooms and laboratories at Sedbergh School. The units used are 80-watt, 5-ft lamps; "warm white" in classrooms and "daylight" in laboratories. A general illumination level of 20/25 lumens per square foot is provided at all working levels. The scheme was planned by British Thomson-Houston Company Ltd.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE OPERATIVES' FEDERATION, Sir Luke Fawcett, was playing with fire when at their Conference last month he accused employers of wanting to use the whip of the fear of unemployment. So said Mr. Robert Lloyd at the half-yearly meeting of the N.F.B.T.E. "I say quite categorically," continued Mr. Lloyd, "that the National Federation supports wholeheartedly the policy of full employment and will do everything it can to ensure that it continues. That, of course, assumes that the full employment is not a disguised form of under-employment. Talk of nationalization, and of higher wages not linked with output, is likely to reduce, not to increase, productivity; and, therefore, to jeopardize the whole policy of full employment. I am sure that the solution of the problems is the widespread use of bonusing. I hope that the joint review which is now taking place on the working of payment-by-results schemes over the last two and a-half years will be conducted in an atmosphere of co-operation and with the full realization that unless the products of the building industry can be sold at a reasonable price the demand for those products will decrease."

Mr. Lloyd also said "systematic overtime is uneconomic and must be controlled, but I think it would be reasonable on high priority jobs, such as housing, and particularly on such jobs where bonusing schemes are operating, for the local joint overtime committees freely to grant permits for the working of an extra hour a day during the summer months."

TRADE CATALOGUES are freed from paper restrictions from July 10th. (The Order S.I. 1950 No. 1088 is available from H.M.S.O.)

EXPORT LICENCES will in future be needed for certain goods wholly or mainly of aluminium, copper, iron or steel. Open general licences have, however, been issued provided that the declared value per ton exceeds the value of the actual metal content as follows: iron and steel, £16 16s. per ton; aluminium, £150 per ton; copper, £200 per ton, and copper alloy, £160 per ton.

NEW PRESIDENT OF BRITISH IRON AND STEEL RESEARCH ASSOCIATION is Sir Andrew McCance.

THE REINFORCED CONCRETE ASSOCIATION MEDAL for 1949 has been awarded to Mr. Stewart Champion for his paper on "The Repair of Concrete Structures."

MR. JOHN CHARLES SOMERVILLE, Managing Director of Triad Floors, Ltd., died suddenly on June 28th, at the early age of forty-three. Mr. Somerville started his career with Expanded Metal

Co., Ltd., and later served with Messrs. L. G. Mouche & Partners, The Trussed Concrete Steel Co. and The Johnson Flooring Co.

MR. L. J. E. HOOPER, Chairman and Joint Managing Director of Doulton & Co., Ltd., has resigned his position as Joint Managing Director, but will still retain his office as Chairman; the Board have appointed Mr. E. Basil Green to be Managing Director of the Company as from July 1st, 1950.

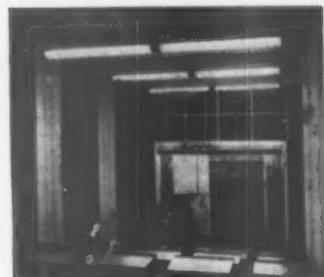
A FULL-TIME COURSE in advanced building technology is scheduled to start in September at the Sheffield College of Commerce and Technology. The head of the Building Department is Mr. T. E. Hall, A.R.I.B.A.

"**CAREERS IN BUILDING**," the M.O.W. travelling exhibition, which was shown in London (at the Brixton School of Building), June 29th-July 8th, is to go to Gloucester, where in conjunction with the Building Apprenticeship and Training Council the Exhibition will be shown at the City of Gloucester Technical College, Brunswick Road, Gloucester, from July 17th-28th. The work of students of the College will form part of the Exhibition.

Sir George Gater, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., D.S.O., Chairman of the B.A.T.C., will open the Exhibition at 2.30 p.m. on July 17th. Hours of opening on successive days: 12 noon to 8 p.m. (Saturdays to 5 p.m.). Admission free.

CONTROL OF TIMBER (NO. 55 ORDER), corrects an error in the dimensions of teak scantlings specified in the Schedule to the Control of Timber (No. 54) Order, 1950. The dimensions of the teak scantlings and strips which are free from control are "4 inches and under thick by 5 inches and under wide"—not "5 inches and over" as specified by the 54 Order. The new Order came into operation on July 6th.

COMMITTEE IS A NOUN of multitude signifying many—but not signifying much—C. H. Spurgeon. This is quoted from the L.M.B.A. Directors' letter to members—No. 69.



The lecture theatre in the new nurses' home at St. John's Hospital, Lewisham; architect Bertram Carter, F.R.I.B.A., F.R.S.A. The lighting installation was planned by Thorn Electrical Industries, Ltd., and consists of fittings mounted in continuous pairs. Those over the blackboard are designed to provide uniform illumination without glare

GOOD, BAD OR INDIFFERENT ?

By A. FOREMAN

No. 2

Clinker and Breeze Blocks

It seems to be general in the building trade to call any concrete block not made with a gravel or stone aggregate a "breeze block." In fact, there do not appear to be very many real breeze blocks made, largely because breeze, which is small coke, has other and better uses in these days. The most usual material for making so-called breeze blocks is furnace clinker; it would seem much better if these clinker blocks were known by their right name. There are, of course, other aggregates which make good and less heavy and dense blocks, such as foamed slag.

Whether breeze or clinker are used, considerable care is needed to select the proper material for block making to avoid subsequent troubles; these troubles arise from several causes, particularly the presence of unburnt coal and excess of sulphates. There is no guide such as a British Standard for the selection of breeze other than the experience of responsible manufacturers of blocks. But there is B.S. 1165 for clinker aggregate which sets down limits for satisfactory material. This B.S. keeps the limit for soluble sulphate at a maximum of 1 per cent and provides for three classes of material, to suit different uses, in which the loss on ignition varies as follows:—

Class	Use	Maximum percentage loss
A	Plain concrete for general purposes	10
B	Internal work not exposed to damp and not precast	20
C	Internal work not exposed to damp but precast	30

An important factor in concrete blocks of all types is that considerable shrinkage takes place between their initial hardening

and their maximum degree of dryness. This is called "drying shrinkage." It is essential that before blocks are used the possibility of further shrinkage is reduced to a point at which extra shrinking will not cause cracking of the walls. It is worth asking the maker to provide a test certificate to show that the drying shrinkage of the blocks he is supplying is below the limits in B.S. 492 and 728 for partition blocks, which are 0·08 per cent and in B.S. 834 for walling blocks, which is 0·06 per cent. Both drying shrinkage and excess of sulphates cause the unsightly cracks in walls which we sometimes see.

The correct mix of mortar for block laying is also important to reduce cracking of walls. With a strong mortar the shrinkage will build up tension in the walls until it cracks the blocks. A rather less strong mortar will allow wide cracks to form in a limited number of joints. But a still weaker mix will crack very slightly at every joint; these cracks will be invisible and not a source of danger. It is therefore desirable to use the weakest mortar possible for the work in each position. Plain sand and cement should be avoided except where specially heavy loads have to be carried, which means also using very dense concrete blocks. The normal mortar should be a mixture of cement, hydrated lime or lime putty and sand in the following proportions, measured carefully and correctly by volume:—

Conditions	Cement	Lime	Sand
Severe exposure...	1	1	5-6
Normal walling...	1	2	8-9
Internal partitions	1	3	10-12

Blocks must be properly cured before use or excessive shrinkage may result; this generally means leaving the blocks for at least four weeks after moulding,

unless methods, such as steam curing, are used. Blocks should be stored on the site in dry conditions and if they are very dry the water content of the mortar should be increased in preference to soaking the blocks before laying. Neither breeze nor clinker blocks should be used for external exposure unless rendered. It is wiser, in external walling, to use them only for inner leaves of cavity walls when they help to increase the thermal resistance of the wall as a whole.

Clinker blocks made of properly selected aggregate have adequate fire resistance for all normal purposes. These blocks, like all lightweight blocks, assist in reducing sound transmission when used in cavity party-walls. If these walls are not load bearing the blocks used need only be 3 in thick. If walls have to carry loads, increased thickness will be required, depending on the position in the building; the 4½-in thick blocks have the advantage of bonding with brickwork and bricks may be used to make up odd lengths instead of cutting blocks. Clinker and breeze blocks should not be used below the damp-proof course where they run the risk of becoming wet from external or rising damp.

Another important factor which must be considered when purchasing blocks is their strength, which may vary very much. This is measured on the basis of crushing strength. By-laws sometimes lay down minimum crushing strengths related to the position of use. But even if these are not laid down it is desirable that load-bearing blocks, whether external or internal, should have a crushing strength of at least 400 lb per sq. in. Non load-bearing and partition blocks do not need to be as strong, but unless the crushing strength is more than 150 lb per sq. in. they are liable to excessive damage in transit and handling.

FLUORESCENT LIGHTING. No. 2

By J. B. Harris, A.M.I.E.E., F.I.E.S.

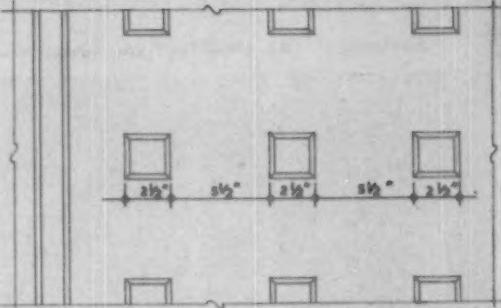
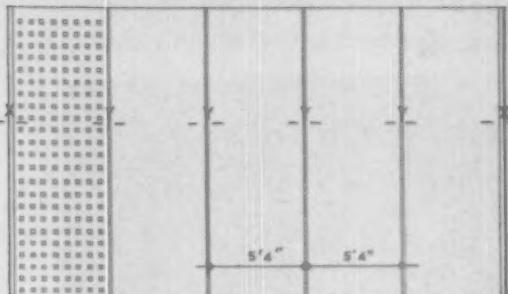
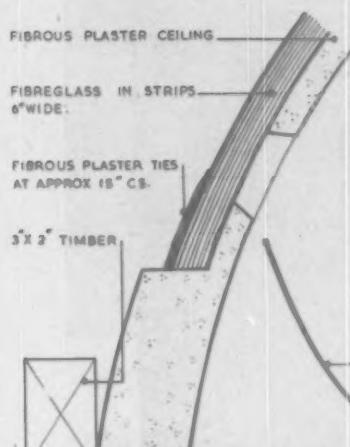
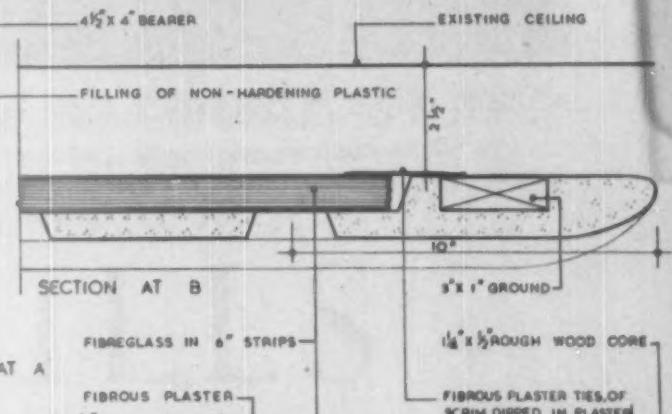
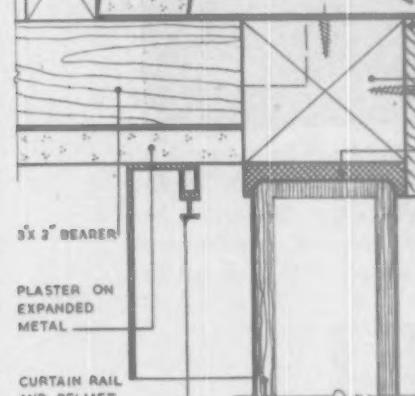
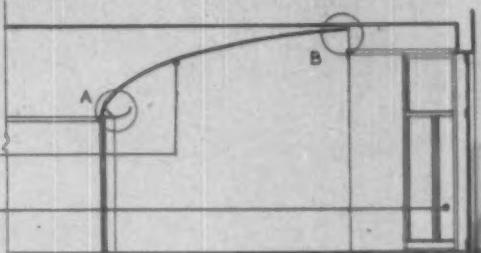
Bearing in mind possible limitations of colour, fluorescent lamps may be used for all interiors and exterior installations other than those requiring the use of equipment possessing a high degree of optical control. They are being increasingly used to solve widely-diverse illumination problems such as are met with in streets, mines, factories, fountains, etc. Recent investigation on the question of dimming indicates possibilities in the realm of the stage. The main advantage of the fluorescent lamp is that of high light output per unit of electrical energy input. In those instances where low illuminations are required, the more simply installed filament lamp will still be more favourable.

The introduction of anything new, however meritorious, always creates a barrier

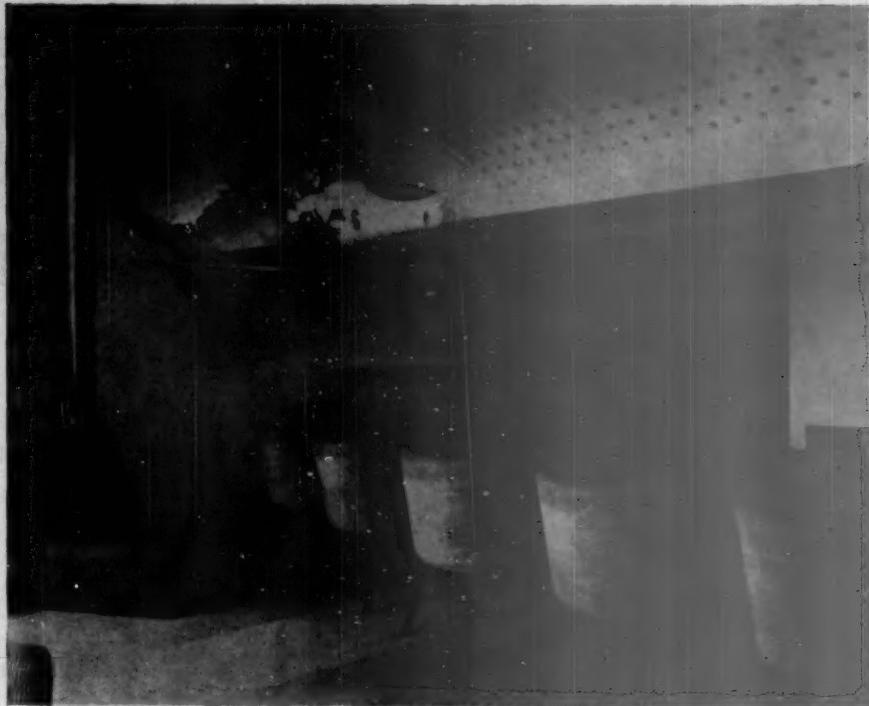
of prejudice to overcome. Hostile opinion arises frequently from imperfect knowledge which is aided by the fact that time and experience are needed before mastering initial defects. All manner of harmful attributes have been stated to be possessed by fluorescent lamps, viz., they are deleterious to eyesight, they cause fading of coloured materials, and they produce poisoning should the powder from a broken tube come into contact with one's hands. All these charges can be answered satisfactorily, and provided technical advice is sought on correct application, architects need have no qualms regarding the safety of installation. Laboratory research is continuing in an endeavour to improve lamp performance. It is an exaggeration to state that, due to the relatively low brightness of the lamp, it

can be used in "bare" form without any additional form of brightness control. Discomfort glare is a form of visual distraction leading to eyestrain and is due to light sources which have a high brightness compared with their surroundings. The effects are multiplied in large rooms containing several units. Therefore, although it may be possible to achieve a higher illumination using bare lamps, visual efficiency will be impaired in consequence. For this reason, authoritative publications contain clauses in regard to surface brightness, and this factor is given every consideration in the study of what may be termed "brightness engineering." In many instances, such as shop displays, it becomes necessary to accentuate certain features which would

(Continued on page 59)

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(Continued from page 58)

otherwise appear flat and uninteresting under the diffused illumination of fluorescent lamps alone. In these circumstances, tungsten filament lamps with suitable reflectors are indispensable and should be embodied as essential components of the lighting scheme.

(To be continued)

SHOP FRONT LIGHTING USING FLUORESCENT AND TUNGSTEN LIGHT SOURCES

General lighting of this shop front is by fluorescent lighting concealed in cornices and behind honeycomb grilles.

Tungsten lighting is used with reflectors to focus interest and provide controlled shadow effects.



FACTORY PROCESSES—No. 1.

Design in the abstract and design to suit machine methods of production may be very different propositions. Despite increased collaboration between designers and industrialists, we believe that greater knowledge of factory methods on the part of architects, and greater appreciation of the designers' angle by manufacturers, would be mutually beneficial. Apart from design there are other factors in the production of any article for building use which affect, directly or indirectly, the designer and the user. What happens in the factory is reflected on the job. Labour conditions, supply, the demands of the export market, transport, etc., all affect the price, quality and quantity of a finished product available for home use.

A contemporary trend in the home market appears to be for initial cost to be a controlling factor in selecting products, almost regardless of maintenance costs. That this is a state of affairs which the architect cannot always avoid, in view of current restrictions, is understandable. But whether such a policy can tie in with the increasing importance of exporting products which will maintain this country's past reputation abroad for quality may be questioned. For the architect quality should be a first consideration. Can factory costs be lowered without affecting quality? The first article in this series deals with the making of enamelled rainwater and soil goods.

FROM STEEL PLATE TO FINISHED PIPE

THAT building products should comply with byelaws, etc., and do their job efficiently is an initial and universal condition which the efficient manufacturer must meet. The headaches start when matters of fact have been decided and matters of policy and opinion have to be settled. From the manufacturer's angle an article is of little use unless it will sell. And in order to sell well—that is at an economic price—a product should have something the others haven't got. This something may be novelty, cheapness or quality. Sometimes—though rarely—all three are combined. Novelty as such has little interest for the building industry. But quality and low cost are factors which often exert opposing attractions. It is only when initial cost is considered in conjunction with maintenance cost that the true cost/quality value can be assessed. Unfortunately to-day there is a tendency in some quarters to divorce initial cost from maintenance cost. But the latter is as vital to the architect, who is spending someone

else's money and staking his own reputation, as it is to the man who is spending his own money. Maintenance costs may appear less important to those who are risking neither their own money nor their professional reputations.

Where stands the manufacturer? He must maintain his reputation. His position depends to a great extent on the size of his organization and the type of product he has to offer.

Rainwater goods, gutters and soil pipes are building products which can be expensive in maintenance. Corrosion from lack of proper painting can lead to leaking with its attendant troubles. Painting in itself is an expensive item and once a building is in the hands of a private owner proper supervision cannot be guaranteed. Appearance and colour treatment of external plumbing can make or mar an elevation; and however carefully the initial colours are chosen by the discriminating architect the client cannot always be relied on to follow the designer's

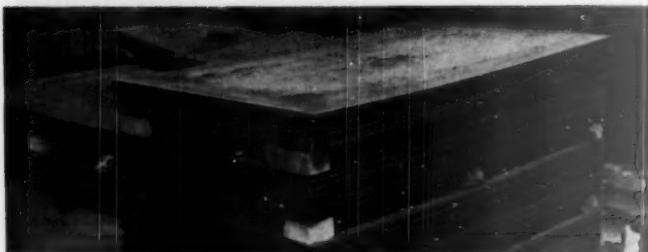
lead in good taste. A cursory visual survey of a few buildings which have been repainted will show how little imagination can be used in the selection of colour for pipes.

On the other hand there is a safety first school—perhaps afraid of colour?—who always specify cream, completely losing sight of the fact that colour even on such earth-bound objects as soil pipes can do much, in these days of restricted decorative treatment, to give life to a building.

The manufacturers of "Vitreflex" enamelled soil, waste and ventilating pipes and rainwater goods concentrate their attention on producing an article with a finish which is designed for long life. The greater cost of this policy is offset to some extent by the factory organization as well as by saving in maintenance cost.

Steel, of low carbon content, produced in the mills of the parent company and specially prepared for enamelling is delivered to the Llanelli factory in plate form: 10 gauge ($\frac{1}{8}$ in) thick for soil pipes (these are also made in 14-gauge thickness), and from 16 to 14 gauge for rain-





STAGES OF PRODUCTION

Top : Flat steel plates of low carbon content stacked near the presses before bending to shape as required for pipes and gutters. Centre left : A typical pipe member after pressing. This particular pressing is carried out in two movements. All units are pressed cold. Centre right : A socket member welded down the open joint. Bottom : Units suspended on a traveller, leaving the kiln. In the left background gutter units can be seen suspended on the traveller before entering the air dryer after receiving the grip coat.

water pipes and gutters. The plate is cold pressed to all standard designs or special designs on one or another of 14 presses. The range of *special* designs is limited by the scope of the presses. Pipes are pressed in two motions producing an open circle section, after which they are fed into a machine which welds the opening down the pipe length. Sockets, junctions, etc., are separately pressed and welded on to the pipes. "Vitreflex" enamelled soil, waste and ventilating pipes, fittings, accessories and rainwater goods are manufactured, as far as sockets and clearances are concerned, according to British Standard Specification No. 416, governing the ordinary Spigot and Socket Cast-Iron Pipe, etc.

Before being enamelled the fittings are immersed in pickling tanks of mild sulphuric and muriatic acid until the surface is velvet smooth. They are then washed prior to receiving a ground coat of enamel.

A feature of these products is that they are dipped in enamel which covers all parts internal and external of each unit.

Leadless enamels are prepared in the factory from minerals obtained in powder form. Of these borax is an essential one, from America. The mineral powders are melted at 1,500 deg C to form "Fritt"—a light crystalline substance which is milled for 12 hours with the addition of water to form the liquid enamel.

The pickled fittings are hand dipped in deep troughs containing the ground or grip coat and then suspended on a chain conveyor or traveller to pass through the hot air dryer. At this stage the grip coat enamel returns to powder form on the fitting. The traveller then carries the fitting through a gas-fired kiln and the ground coat is fired on at about 950 deg C. The fittings are now ready for the colour coat.

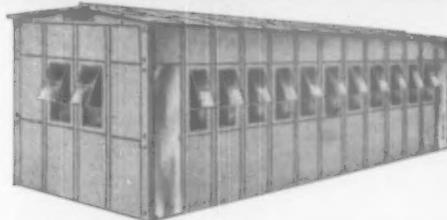
Colours are limited to a range of 11. These are to B.S. Specifications. The colours have been chosen on the basis of a census of pre-war demand. Cream is the exception. The reason for this is that this particular colour tends to discolour in firing. The safety-first brigade therefore constitute an embarrassment. For while it is possible to produce a high percentage of regular colours the percentage of failure in cream is high enough to make cream an expensive luxury. Clearly, too, there are economic advantages—which are reflected in the final cost of an article—if the number of colours and therefore the number of factory processes involved are limited.

The colour-coated units pass a second time through the kiln this time at about 850 deg C, after which the various fittings are examined individually and stacked prior to packing. Delays in building frequently occur through lack of proper organization in packing and despatch departments. The makers endeavour to despatch complete building units of fittings. The method of packing ensures that fittings arrive ready and fit for use. Marked drawings, showing the position of each length, are submitted with every order showing their relative position in the building.

This factory has a labour capacity of 240 operatives who are paid a dotal rate plus a bonus. The latter works out at about 22½ per cent above basic rates over a year.

The test of application to actual buildings in climates and temperatures which range from the low of Iceland to the high of Malaya go some way to justify the makers' claims that their products are proof against exacting weather conditions, including frost.

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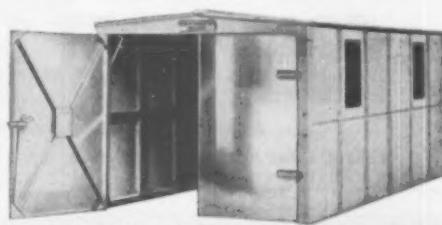
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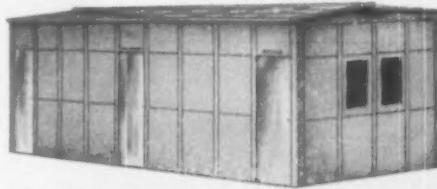
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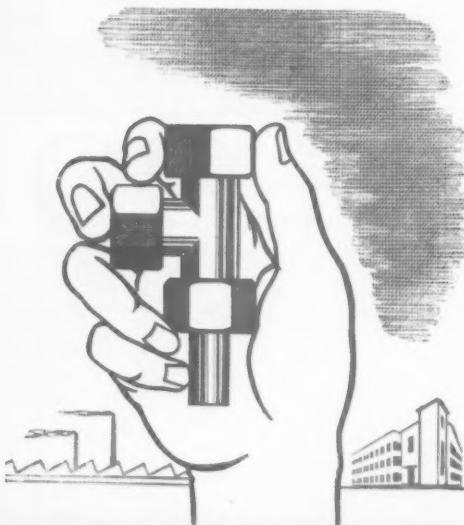
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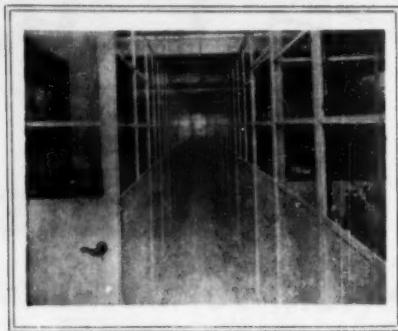
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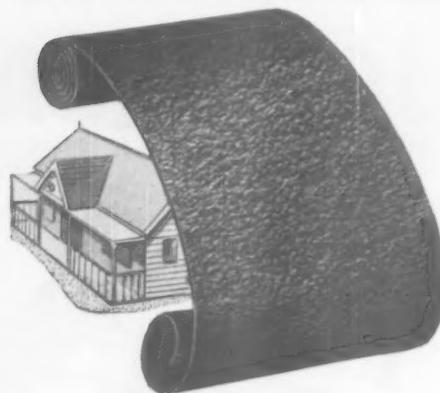
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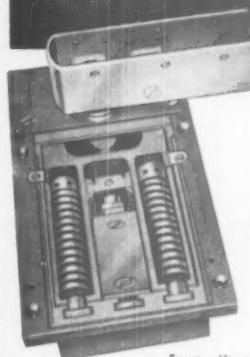
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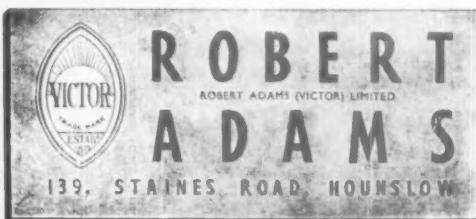
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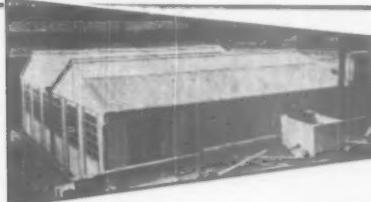
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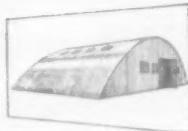
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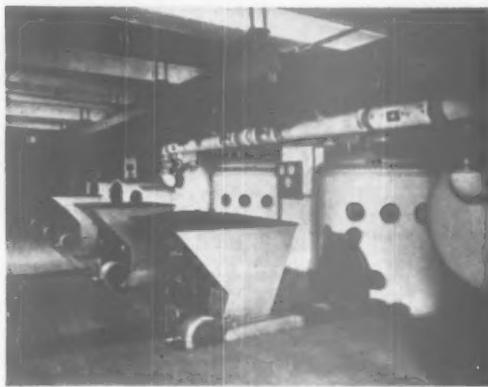


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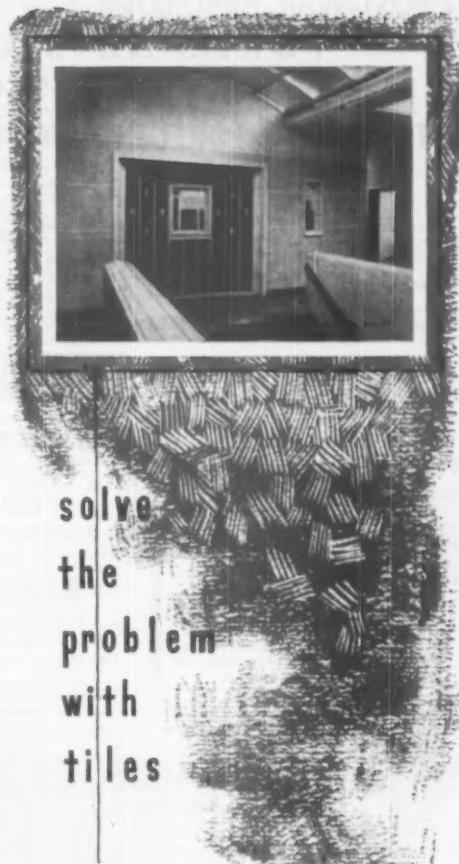
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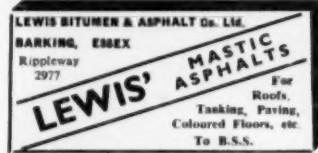
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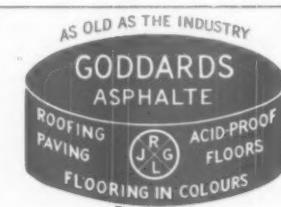
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OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS

KENT COUNTY COUNCIL

APPLICATIONS are invited for the appointment of a SENIOR BUILDING SURVEYOR in the Buildings Department at a salary within A.P.T. Grades VI-VIII (£595-£760).

Applicants must—

(1) be Licentiates of the Institute of Builders by examination or have passed the examination for Building Surveyors of the Royal Institute of British Architects or hold an equivalent qualification;

(2) be capable of preparing drawings, specifications and estimates for maintenance and minor works covering all types of County buildings, and of supervising the execution of such works.

Experience in administrative work of a similar department under a local authority will be an advantage.

The commencing grade and salary will be dependent upon qualifications and experience. The post is superannuable and the successful candidate will be required to pass a medical examination. The Council is unable to assist in the provision of housing accommodation.

Applications, on forms obtainable from the County Architect, Springfield, Maidstone, must be delivered to him not later than two weeks after the appearance of this advertisement.

W. L. PLATTS, Clerk of the County Council.
County Hall, Maidstone.
28th June, 1950.

[4654]

ROBERT GORDON'S TECHNICAL COLLEGE,
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SCHOOL OF ARCHITECTURE AND
DEPARTMENT OF BUILDING.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the following full-time posts—

(a) SENIOR ASSISTANT (SENIOR LECTURER AND STUDIO INSTRUCTOR). Salary £700 x £25 - £800 (Men).

(b) ASSISTANT, Grade I. (LECTURER AND STUDIO INSTRUCTOR) in Architectural Design and Constructional Subjects). Salary £450 x £20 - £700 (Men).

Commencing salary in each case according to qualifications and experience. War service will be considered in placing on scale.

The School is recognised for purposes of exemption from the R.I.B.A. Intermediate and Final Examinations.

Candidates must be Associates of the Royal Institute of British Architects, and should possess the Degree or Diploma of a Recognised School of Architecture.

Members of the staff of the School are normally afforded reasonable opportunities for practice and research.

Applications, accompanied by three recent testimonials and the names of two referees, should reach the undersigned (from whom further particulars may be obtained) not later than Tuesday, 25th July, 1950.

A. C. WEST, Director. [4656]

LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL

ASSISTANT QUANTITY SURVEYORS required in the Housing and Valuation Department for work in connection with the development of cottage estates and the construction of multi-storey dwellings at commencing salaries up to £700 a year according to qualifications and experience.

Duties include measurement of work in construction of houses, roads and sewers, preparation of interim and final bills, measurement and adjustment of sub-contracts, preparation of cost statistics, estimates, management of housing contracts of considerable value, interim valuations for payment, measurement of variations and settlement of final account.

Forms of application from Director of Housing and Valuer, County Hall, S.E.1. Stamped addressed envelope required. (Quote QS) [4671]

LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL

APPLICATIONS are invited for positions of ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT (salaries up to £500 a year) in the Housing and Valuation Department. Commencing salaries will be determined according to qualifications and experience. Engagement will be subject to the Local Government Superannuation Act, and successful candidates will be eligible for consideration for appointment to the permanent staff on the occurrence of vacancies.

Successful candidates will be required to assist in the design, layout and preparation of working drawings for housing schemes (cottages and multi-storey flats) and will be employed in the Housing Architect's Division.

Forms of application may be obtained from the Director of Housing, The County Hall, Westminster Bridge, S.E.1 (stamped addressed envelope required and quote reference A.A.1). Canvassing disqualifies. [816]

[6010]

BOROUGH OF BRENTFORD AND CHISWICK.

APPOINTMENT OF TEMPORARY
ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT.

BOROUGH SURVEYOR'S DEPARTMENT

APPLICATIONS are invited for the appointment of a TEMPORARY ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT, at a consolidated salary according to A.P.T. Division, Grade V of the National Scheme (£520 to £570 p.a., plus London Weighting, commencing 1st year), the appointment to be determinable by one month's notice on either side.

Applicants should have passed the Intermediate Examination of the Royal Institute of British Architects (or hold a similar qualification) but consideration will also be given to applicants intending shortly to take the Intermediate Examination.

Applicants should have had experience in general architectural work and possess a sound knowledge of design and construction of housing estates, including the preparation of working drawings and specifications. It may be possible to provide housing accommodation for the successful applicant.

Applications for the above-mentioned appointment must be made on the prescribed form (which contains particulars and conditions of appointment), obtainable from the undersigned, to whom applications should be sent not later than the 24th July, 1950.

W. F. J. CHURCH, Town Clerk,
Town Hall, Chiswick, W.4. [4652]

BOROUGH OF COLNE.

ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT (GRADE V).

APPLICATIONS are invited for this permanent whole-time appointment in the Borough Engineer and Surveyor's Department. Salary A.P.T. Grade V (£520 to £570 per annum). Appointment subject to medical examination. Housing accommodation is available. Applicants must be experienced in the preparation of Plans, Specifications and Quantities, with particular reference to housing development, and should have had a thorough training in design and building construction. Previous municipal experience is not essential. Preference will be given to holders of a recognised examination qualification.

"Architectural Assistant" stating age, qualifications, full details of experience and names of two referees to be delivered to the undersigned by the 24th July, 1950. Canvassing in any form will disqualify.

L. A. VENABLES, Town Clerk. [4651]

MINISTRY OF WORKS.

THERE are vacancies in the Chief Architect's Division for ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANTS with recognised training and fair experience. Successful candidates will be employed in London and elsewhere on a wide variety of public buildings including Atomic Energy and other Research Establishments, Telephone Exchanges, and Housing.

Salary: Architectural Assistants, £300-£55 per annum, plus overtime. Starting pay will be assessed according to age, qualifications and experience. These rates are for London; a small deduction is made in the Provinces.

Although these are not established posts, some of them have long term possibilities and competitions are held periodically to fill established vacancies.

Apply in writing, stating age, nationality, full details of experience, and locality preferred, to Chief Architect, W.G. 10/AT, Ministry of Works, Abel House, London, S.W.1. [4653]

BOROUGH OF HORNSEY.

ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR'S DEPARTMENT.

APPOINTMENT OF ARCHITECTURAL
ASSISTANTS.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the following temporary appointment—

ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT, Grade VI (A.P.T. Division of the National Scale) at a salary of £595-£660 per annum, plus London Weighting Allowance of £30 per annum. Commencing salary according to experience.

Candidates should preferably be Associate Members of the Royal Institute of British Architects.

Applications stating age, present and previous appointments, technical training, qualifications, experience, etc., together with the names of three referees, must be delivered to Mr. J. H. McEvilley Richards, A.M.I.C.E., M.I.M.E., Borough Engineer and Surveyor, Hornsey Town Hall, N.8, not later than the 24th July, 1950.

Candidates must disclose in writing whether, to their knowledge, they are related to any Member or Officer of the Council.

Canvassing either directly or indirectly will disqualify.

H. BEDELL, Town Clerk.
Town Hall, Hornsey, N.8.
3rd July, 1950.

[4657]

COUNTY BOROUGH OF SOUTHPORT.

BOROUGH ARCHITECT AND TOWN
PLANNING OFFICER.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the appointment of BOROUGH ARCHITECT AND TOWN PLANNING OFFICER at a salary within the range of £1,200-£1,400 per annum.

Applicants must have administrative experience and be capable of organising the Department, which is a new one within the Council's establishment, and its functions, for which the officer selected will be responsible, will include the whole of the Council's architectural work and planning under the Town and Country Planning Act, 1947. Applicants must have high ability and good experience, and preference will be given to those who have a degree or diploma in Architecture and/or are Associates R.I.B.A. and I.T.P.

The appointment will be subject to the provisions of the Local Government Superannuation Act, 1937, and the officer selected will be required to pass a medical examination.

Applications stating age, qualifications, present and past appointments and details of experience, together with the names and addresses of three persons to whom reference may be made, must be forwarded to the undersigned endorsed "Borough Architect and Town Planning Officer," not later than the 31st day of July, 1950.

Canvassing will disqualify.

R. EDGAR PERRINS, Town Clerk.
Town Hall, Southport.
July, 1950.

[4664]

BASILDON NEW TOWN.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the following posts on the staff of the Chief Architect and Planner, N. Tweddell, A.R.I.B.A., to work as a group immediately on the design, layout, and erection of large housing schemes. A variety of work in connection with the development of the New Town will be available later.

(a) ARCHITECT (£750-£1,000 p.a.) First class experience of house design and of supervision of contracts is essential.

(b) TWO ASSISTANT ARCHITECTS (£650-£750 p.a.)

(c) TWO ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANTS (£550-£650 p.a.)

Applications for posts (b) and (c) must have experience of house design and preparation of working drawings. For all posts preference will be given to applicants with a fine appreciation of contemporary design and a knowledge of Town Planning in view of work that will be available later.

Appointments which are superannuable, will be made within the salary range stated according to age, qualifications, and experience. Subsistence allowances are payable in addition to salary in approved cases (up to a maximum of 6 months) until arrangements are made for family accommodation within 10 miles of the Corporation Offices. The appointments are subject to the Corporation's conditions of service.—Applications should be made on the special form obtainable from the Chief Architect to the General Manager, Basildon Development Corporation, Gifford House, Pitsea, Essex, by 27th July, 1950.

[4665]

BASILDON NEW TOWN.

APPICATIONS are invited for the post of ASSISTANT ARCHITECT-PLANNER, £660-£750 p.a. on the staff of the Chief Architect and Planner, N. Tweddell, A.R.I.B.A., to work on the completion and later development of the Master Plan of the New Town.

Applicants should be Corporate Members of the T.P.I. or members of the R.I.B.A., with Town Planning training and experience.

The appointment, which is superannuable, will be made within the salary range according to age, qualifications and experience. Subsistence allowances, in addition to salary, are payable in approved cases (up to a maximum of 6 months) until arrangements are made for family accommodation within 10 miles of the Corporation offices. The appointment is subject to the Corporation's conditions of service.—Applications should be made on the special form obtainable from the Chief Architect to the General Manager, Basildon Development Corporation, Gifford House, Pitsea, Essex, by 27th July, 1950. 14666

GOVERNMENT OF NORTHERN IRELAND.

ARCHITECT.

APPICATIONS are invited for the post of ARCHITECT (salary scale £950 x £10 - £1,100) in the Ministry of Health and Local Government. Subject to a probationary period of two years, the post will be permanent and pensionable.

Candidates must be British subjects normally resident in the United Kingdom. They should be not less than 30 years of age and must be Fellows or Associates of the Royal Institute of British Architects. They must have at least 10 years' practical experience, including up-to-date house design and layout, and be thoroughly conversant with present-day materials, construction and costing.

The successful candidate will be placed in a position of responsibility and administrative ability if therefore necessary.

Precidence will be given to suitably qualified candidates who served with H.M. Forces during war-time providing the Commissioners are satisfied that such candidates can or within a reasonable time will be able to discharge the duties efficiently. Application forms may be obtained from the Secretary, Civil Service Commission, Stormont, Belfast, to whom they should be returned with copies of two recent testimonials, so as to reach him not later than 3rd August, 1950. 14661

CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES.

BUILDING SURVEYOR required by Hong Kong Government Public Works Department for three years with prospect of permanency. Salary, including gratification pay, payable in local currency equivalent at the present Government rate of exchange to £754 a year rising to £1,365 a year, plus cost of living allowance at present equivalent to between £274 and £637 a year according to salary and dependants. Commencing salary according to qualifications and experience. Free passages. Liberal leave on full salary. Candidates, not over 45 years of age, must be Chartered Surveyors, and have had at least five years' experience in a City Engineer's or similar office dealing with the approval of plans for the construction of buildings including reinforced concrete framed structures.—Apply at once by letter, stating age, full names in black letters, whether married or single, and full particulars of qualifications and experience, and mentioning this paper, to the Crown Agents for the Colonies, 4 Millbank, London, S.W.1, quoting M/N/23704/SA on both letter and envelope. The Crown Agents cannot undertake to acknowledge all applications, and will communicate only with applicants selected for further consideration. 14663

URBAN DISTRICT OF ELLESMORE PORT.

APPOINTMENT OF SENIOR ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT (HOU.SING).

APPICATIONS are invited from qualified and experienced men for the above architectural appointment on the permanent salaried staff of the Engineer and Surveyor's Department of the Council. Applicants must have had considerable experience in design and construction, particularly in relation to housing. The Council's authorised housing programme provides for the erection of houses at the rate of 400 houses per annum for the next 5-6 years in order to meet the housing needs of extensive and important local industries in course of expansion on a large scale. The salary to be offered will be within Grade IV or V of the Administrative, Professional and

(Continued at foot of next column)

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CECIL Howitt & Partners, Architects, of St. Andrew's House, Mansfield Road, Nottingham, have—vacancies for additional Architectural Assistants.—Applications should be made in writing, giving particulars of experience, qualifications, and salary required. 14641

NORMAN & Dawbarn require Junior Architectural Assistants for detailing and tracing; they also require Juniors just leaving school for general assistance in drawing offices with a view to becoming junior architectural assistants. Selected applicants will be expected to train for R.I.B.A. examinations.—Apply in own handwriting, giving particulars of education and also of special training and office experience, if any, to 5 Gower Street, London, W.C.1. 14660

SITUATIONS VACANT

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QUANTITY Surveyor required by old-established firm of Quantity Surveyors in Belfast, Northern Ireland. Good salary and share of fees earned.—Reply, stating age, qualifications, experience, etc., to Box 0765, Eason's Advertising Service, Belfast. 14662

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Applications, stating age, qualifications and experience, together with the names and addresses of two persons having knowledge of the applicant's experience and antecedents to whom reference can be made, must reach me by not later than Monday, 24th July, 1950.

P. HODGES Clerk of the Council, Council Office, Ellesmere Port. 10th July, 1950. 14668

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INDEX TO ADVERTISERS

Official Notices, Tenders, Auctions, Legal and Miscellaneous Appointments on pages 34 and 35.

Aberthaw & Bristol Channel Portland Cement Co. Ltd. <i>Outside Back Cover.</i>	Cartlidge Plaster & Cement Co. The ...	Lewis Bitumen & Asphalt Co. Ltd. 32	Porn & Dunwoody Ltd. 4
Adams, Robert (Victor) Ltd. 30	Chalmer, E. 33	Lead Industries Development Council ... 8	Radiation Ltd. 15
Air-Maze (Great Britain) Ltd. 29	Chase Products (Engineering) Ltd. 32	Limmer & Trinidad Lake Asphalt Co. Ltd. The ... 27, 32	Randalak Ltd. 30
Albright & Wilson Ltd. 27	Concrete Products (Taff's Well) Ltd. 32	Malinson, William, & Sons Ltd. 11	Redhill Tile Co. Ltd. 5
Austin's of East Ham Ltd. 18	Colehurst Symons & Co. Ltd. 26	Margolin, M. 32	Shutter Contractors Ltd. 28
Batley, Ernest Ltd. 25	Coltiers of Estate Management, The 33	McCarthy, M. & Sons Ltd. 14	Sharman, R. W. Ltd. 32
Betterway Ltd. 25	De La Rue, Thomas & Co. Ltd. 21	Merchant Trading Co. Ltd. 32	Sundale Board Co. Ltd. 16
Bethell, Wiggin & Co. Ltd. 29	Earth Movers Ltd. 31	Theatre & Picture House Co. Ltd. 21	Tentex Fibre Board Co. Ltd. 35
Blackburn, Thomas & Sons Ltd. 11	Ensign & Rolfe Ltd. 6	Thornhill, J. & Sons Ltd. 31	Thornton, A. Ltd. 36
Bowlers Building Boards Ltd. 11	Farmiloe, T. & W. Ltd. 2	United Steel Companies Ltd. The 9	Ward, Thomas W. Ltd. 32
Brights Asphalt Contractors Ltd. 32	Gibson, Arthur L. & Co. Ltd. 33	Warry Patent Building Equipment Co. Ltd. 32	Walpamur Co. Ltd. The <i>Inside Front Cover.</i>
British Constructional Steelwork Association 1	Goddard, R. J. & Co. Ltd. 32	National Coal Board. 17	Wood, E. Ltd. 4
Bristol Aeroplane Company (Housing) Ltd. 20	Helliwell & Co. Ltd. 29	Neuchatel Asphalt Co. Ltd. The 24	Wright, John, & Sons (Veneers) Ltd. 24
British Plaster Board Ltd. The ... 1	Hills (West Bromwich) Ltd. 23	Northgate Organisation 32	Young, H. & Co. Ltd. 7
Briens, William & Sons Ltd. 30	Highways Construction Ltd. 31	Orbit Construction 10	
Cannon, W. G. & Sons Ltd. 31	Industrial Engineering Ltd. 2	Permanite Ltd. 33	
	Insitec Products Corporation Ltd. 40	Pilkington Brothers Ltd. 22	
	Kay & Co. (Engineers) Ltd. 28	Pilkington's Tiles Ltd. 31	
		Porter, F. W. & Soar Ltd. 36	



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